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# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the  
way to keep up with modern  
Knowledge is to read a good  
Newspaper.

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1920

Here comes a New Year just as good as the year on which the Pilgrims landed. It ought to witness the landing of a good many important ships. The Citizen wishes a Happy New Year to all its readers. And we wish you more than Happiness. May every one of you undertake some important things and win fair success.

## Swear Off

A good many first-rate men have been in the habit of taking liquor and too much liquor once in awhile. From now on liquor is going to be hard to get. Instead of having an open saloon with a paid bartender to invite you in, you will have to travel far and pay high for liquor. You are better off without it anyway! The beginning of the New Year under Prohibition is a mighty good time to swear off!

## The Family Newspaper

The Citizen aims to give something important for every member of the family. Please turn our pages and read the headings. You want to know what is going on in Kentucky and in our nation and in the world, and here you have it. And then you want a story to read, and the Sunday School lesson to study, and there is something for the farmer that he would get nowhere else, and something for the lady of the house as well. We think we see Father reading the newspaper and passing it across to Mother and then see each other member of the family taking his turn. You can go along almost any country road and pick out the families that take the Citizen by the more prosperous appearance of the whole place!

## The Student's Second Home

Nearly 2000 young people, from all the hills and hollows of Appalachian America are gathering in Berea for our winter term. A third of them are coming fearfully and shyly to a new place; two thirds of them are coming joyfully to a place that is a second home.

Berea is a good place to come to. It is full of other young people just like yourself. And it has been fixed up by the care and pains of teachers and donors to make it a good place for ambitious young folks. You will get more than you come for, and you will cherish the memory of your precious Berea days as you cherish the memory of the home of your childhood and the love of your parents.

And out from Berea will proceed the army of preachers, teachers, doctors, magistrates and workers who will make our Appalachian America all that God intended when he clothed her in beauty and sent her the best folks in the English speaking world.

## Unexampled Opening of Winter Term

The Fall Term had such an unusual attendance that there cannot be the usual increase in the Winter Term, but the gathering was certainly more prompt and faithful than usual. Despite the fact that the term began on the day before New Years, there was registered at the close of the first day 300 more students than at the close of the first day a year ago.

The procession, of course, was longer than usual and the Chapel fairly full. We shall probably not be able to hold a United Chapel again for some time. The College and advanced students will meet by themselves in Upper Chapel.

After the opening song President Frost invited the students of each department in turn to stand, and it revealed five splendid crowds of young people, and the good fellowship of the whole was shown by the applause with which all the departments greeted each other in turn.

The Scripture lesson was the story of Daniel and his successful examination at the State University at Babylon and the great congregation then sang "Bringing in the Sheaves." President Theodore H. Wilson, of Olivet, who was among the visitors present, led in prayer, and a very pleasing address was given by Dean Lewis, of the State Agricultural College of Massachusetts.

### WATER-WORK SYSTEM INVESTIGATED

Mr. Arthur J. Provost, a consulting engineer of New York City, was in Berea last week investigating the water work system of the College. He came at the invitation of President Frost and made a thorough examination of the system with a view to suggesting improvements and extensions which might be made so that there would always be an adequate supply of water in Berea.

He has returned to New York with the data and will soon submit his recommendations to the College. He was favorably impressed with the outlook, but was of the opinion that the cost of the improvements would be very large.

Columbia.—Sam Lewis bought 2,100 opossum hides, 200 skunks, 400 muskrat, 75 coon, 25 mink and 21 fox pelts for \$4,000 for the Louisville market.

## ART WORKS MADE FROM FLOUR SACKS



It is difficult to believe that these three gorgeous works of art were originally ordinary flour sacks, such as are seen on the floor. Yet they are the works of Belgian artists who created them in aid of the Belgian relief, and they are on exhibition in a Fifth Avenue gallery in New York.

## An Institution to Fit

Convocation Address of President Frost, Dec. 29, 1919

Most of the world takes patent medicine and wears ready made clothing.

This is a great saving in money, time and thought. When one medicine or one pattern has been fixed, it is comparatively cheap to multiply copies. And it is a shorter process to enquire what is fashion than to enquire what is suitable for me. Moreover, there is a strange instinct in human-kind to imitate and appropriate that which already has recognition and repute. If the rich man's daughter wears a peculiar feather, that feather at once becomes desirable and beautiful to every country girl. It probably acquires an influence like that of real beauty from its mere association with that which has commanded admiration or envy. And so it comes to pass that clothing goes commonly according to the fashions or the mode, and that physicians find their practice taken away because people can go to the drug stores and find a patent medicine adapted to every need.

And these same human tendencies prevail outside the spheres of dress and medicine. There are fashions in religion. Some great prophetic voice startles the world with an inspired message and straightway a swarm of imitators enquire how the great preacher stands and kneels or uses voice or posture or illustration. The prophets' mannerisms are exalted into orthodoxy, and the authority of the dead prophet is used to extinguish the light that may be raised by any new prophet. There are fashions in politics. Each generation has its mottoes and pass words, originally phrases of great significance, but soon repeated memoriter and by rote, with small concern for their true meaning.

Of all the formalists none are more common than those in education. Most of the forms in educational organization and procedure were created by some imaginative soul who saw a need, studied an adaptation, waded through seas of opposition, and, at last, set up a reformed form, a new organization like the town board, an unheard of institution like the kindergarten, a fresh form of procedure like the seminar. Each of these innovations was reformed, adaptation and progress in its time. With the presence of its founder and his immediate followers it wrought great good; and then came imitation. People who did not at all comprehend the purpose of the new thing copied and went through the motions, and so we had school boards, kindergartens, and seminars that were such only in name. And there was further multiplication when these new and good things were admitted in places and circumstances for which they were never designed and in which

they were inevitably malpractice from the first.

Such, then, is the way of human institutions. We cannot accomplish results without the medium of institutions, organizations and forms of procedure. As conditions change these must be changed. In the words of Lowell, "New occasions teach new duties." There must be an endless succession of reformers to keep organization and the method true to their high design. All progress comes from new things made to order.

Now I have wished tonight to bring you into the inmost council chamber of Berea, and say to you the things which I shall say to the Prudential Committee and the Cabinet and the Board of Trustees. I shall beg of you to give attention to the fundamental enquiries and investigations regarding this institution with which our lives are bound up, and the peculiarities, innovations and special features which constitute Berea's value and greatness.

Our first peculiarity is our independence. Berea is subject to no national or state government and no turn of politics; and it is subject to no religious denomination, no fanaticism or bigotry of sect. But we are liable to the enslavements of these great human tendencies toward conformity, fashion and the unthinking following of set forms. Independence should be a solemnizing responsibility. An independent institution may rise higher or sink lower, than one bound to the system of church or state.

Our other peculiarities are chiefly those of our aims, and our unconventional straightforwardness in working for those aims. Success means aiming at something definite and hitting the mark. A successful set of clothes must fit a particular wearer; a successful medicine must cure a particular patient. And an educational institution is vainly endowed with independence and resources unless it has purposes which are clear cut and faithfully pursued.

Moreover, it is only by having these purposes well defined that we can honorably maintain the fellowship between founders, donors and successors. Those who give money or effort to an institution give because they believe that the institution will bring to pass certain results. No one has the right to enter into the service of an institution thus endowed by previous gifts and sacrifices unless he understands and believes in the aims and purposes of those whose partner he thus becomes—those who by previous efforts have brought the in-

(Continued on Page Five)

## U. S. News

**Governor Lowden Threatened.**  
Chicago.—Two secret service agents, in formal dress, attended the presentation to society of Miss Harriet Lowden, second daughter of Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, as the result of the receipt by the Governor of a threatening letter, it was disclosed. Postoffice inspectors believe the author of the threat was an anarchist. The Governor took little notice of the letter, except to turn it over to the post-office.

**Newspaper Boosts Price.**  
Toledo, O.—The Sunday Times, maintained at a price of five cents throughout the war and the period following, announced in a recent issue that beginning January 4th the price will be increased to seven cents. Another sharp advance in the cost of paper is given as the reason for the increase.

**Pickets Removed From Toledo Plant.**  
Toledo, O.—Removal of pickets from the plant of the Willys-Overland Automobile Co., following a Federal Court order which granted a permanent injunction preventing pickets of labor unions from interfering with Overland workers. In making the order Judge John M. Killits declared that striking workers who have remained off the pay roll since the labor disturbances of last June can no longer be classed as employees.

**Hundreds of Immigrants Detained.**  
New York.—More than 3,000 immigrants were clamoring at the gates of New York for admission into the United States. Ellis Island is congested and hundreds of the incoming passengers are being detained on board steamships for examination. Immigration inspectors and special boards of inquiry are working day and night to relieve the unprecedented conditions. In the meantime hundreds of friends and relatives of the detained passengers from all parts of the country are assembled here impatiently awaiting the release of the immigrants. Police and coast guards are on duty at the piers and the Ellis Island ferry entrance to hold in check the crowds which gather at the gates daily. Attempts have been made by friends and relatives of the detained passengers to storm the piers in an attempt to reach ships. They can not understand the delay and fear their friends are to be deported.

## RAILWAYS NEED 5 BILLIONS

Hale Holden, Regional Director of the Central West, Makes That Assertion.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—Five billion dollars will be needed by the railroads of the United States for expansion, rehabilitation and improvement in the five-year period following their return to private ownership on March 1. Leading railroad men in Chicago made this statement when informed the president had fixed a date for turning back the roads.

"The roads should spend a billion a year," said Hale Holden, regional director of the central West, "for at least a five-year period in order to provide the country with an adequate transportation machine. Extensions, improvements and additional equipment are sorely needed."

## PRESIDENT SIGNS EDGE BILL

Measure Approved by Wilson Intended to Facilitate Financing of Export Trade.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Organization of a number of large foreign banking corporations for the purpose of facilitating the financing of export trade is looked for within the next few weeks as a result of the signing of the Edge bill by President Wilson. The bill, which was enacted after many months of effort on the part of financiers interested in the financing of foreign trade, permits the formation of corporations with a capital of not less than \$2,000,000 to engage in foreign banking business under the supervision of the federal reserve board.

## FAIR ESTATE IS SETTLED

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oelrichs and Other Heirs Reach Agreement After Fight.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—A compromise in the contest over the will of the late James G. Fair, former United States senator from Nevada, who left an estate estimated at \$12,000,000, was filed here in superior court, ending years of litigation over the estate. The terms of the settlement were not made public, all persons connected with the contest refusing to divulge the amount involved.

In the agreement the principal heirs of Senator Fair, his daughters, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her son, Herman Oelrichs, Jr., of New York, concede that the plaintiffs, seven in number, are entitled to be restored to their rights under the Fair will.

## World News

There is at present more of a disposition to take up the Peace Treaty and ratify it on some sort of a compromise plan. Senators have found their constituents are pushing for a ratification, and it is the belief that Senator Knox's resolution to end the war by Congressional act cannot pass.

The Second Conference on industrial condition appointed by President Wilson seems to be making some progress. They are working on fundamentals, and are outlining a system of courts with opportunity for appeal when disputes arise between capital and labor.

The question of what is to be done with the big German vessels, so long in New York harbor, has been solved by selling them to England. There are still some oil carrying boats to be disposed of, but there is little trouble over them.

On New Year's Eve a World Prayer will be offered by religious peoples in every part of the world. It has been worded by the Federated Church authorities and is so broad and universal in its expression that people of different denominations and faiths may use it with propriety.

Conditions of weather are so extremely cold in Petrograd and the fuel is so scarce that the houses are being torn down to provide something that will keep the people from freezing. Together with the lack of food, Russia will have a hard winter.

Albania, on the western coast of the Greek peninsula, has appealed to the United States to establish a mandatory over her. She loves independence, but is threatened by Greece and Jugo-Slavia with the loss of national existence.

The long list of German university professors who signed a paper defending the war and Germany's part is considerably broken. A good many have died, a large number have changed their views, and only sixteen out of more than ninety still stand by their original position.

France has finally given her consent to allow the removal of the bodies of American soldiers buried in that country. She has been slow in taking this action because she looks on these remains with reverence. Not all Americans feel the same about it, and many bodies will be left in their French cemeteries.

Mexico is seeking to secure as much of the war supplies of Europe as possible. A short time ago Belgium was criticized for selling to her, and now the report comes that she is trying to buy in Germany. It is not clear just what her purpose is.

The armies of the Italian poet-soldier, D'Annunzio, are deserting him in considerable numbers. He does not yet appear to see the result of it, but continues to dream of conquests, regardless of treaties or the authority of his home government.

## French Cities Honored.

Paris.—President Poincaré presided at three ceremonies, during which the War Cross and Decoration of the Legion of honor were bestowed on the cities of Arras, Lens and Bapaume.

## Mob and Police Clash.

Havana.—One man was killed and one woman and five men, including two policemen, were injured as the results of a clash between the police and a crowd of persons engaged in a demonstration against the high cost of living and excessive house rentals. Each side declared the other was responsible for the trouble. The wounded policemen said the crowd attacked them when they demanded to see the permit for the parade. Witnesses say, however, that the police fired on the crowd without warning.

## Estate of Son-in-Law of Late President Taken Over by Mexican Government.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 26.—The estate of the late Ignacio de la Torre, son-in-law of Porfirio Diaz, late dictator of Mexico, has been annulled and the estate taken from his widow and turned over to the public benefactor of the republic for use of the Mexican government. According to Mexico City newspapers the estate was composed of property once controlled by Porfirio Diaz.

## CONTENTS

PAGE 1.—Editorials; An Institution to Fit; U. S. News; World News.

PAGE 2.—Chronology of the Year 1919.

PAGE 3.—Serial; Americans May Finance Europe; Hornaday's Letter.

PAGE 4.—Berea Locals.

PAGE 5.—Madison County Census; Obituary of Mrs. Speer.

PAGE 6.—Mountain Agriculture; Home Department; First Aid Column.

PAGE 7.—Sunday School Lesson; New Year's Resolutions; Poem.

PAGE 8.—East Kentucky News.



## Chronology of the Year 1919

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

### WAR AND PEACE

Jan. 2—President Wilson arrived in Italy.

British landed troops in Riga, Latvia and Windau to combat the bolsheviks.

Jan. 3—President Wilson received in Rome.

Hoover made head of international relief organization.

Poles in full possession of Posen.

Jan. 4—New Serbian-Croatian-Slovene government formed at Belgrade.

Bolsheviks captured Riga.

Jan. 6—Civil war between government forces and the Spartacists broke out in Berlin, the latter captured the Spandau arsenal.

Jan. 7—President Wilson returned to Paris.

Berlin rioters forced Gen. Harries to haul down the American flag.

Ebert faction on top in Berlin after severe street fighting.

Jan. 9—Independent socialists set up new government in Berlin.

Jan. 10—Republic proclaimed in Luxembourg, but suppressed at once by the French.

Jan. 11—Socialist republic proclaimed in Hungary.

Count Karolyi made president of Hungarian republic.

Jan. 12—Supreme council of peace conference held its first meeting in Paris.

Spartacists defeated in Berlin.

Spartacists gained control of Constance, Baden.

Jan. 13—Many Spartacists executed in Berlin.

Jan. 15—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg abdicated and was succeeded by her sister Charlotte.

Jan. 16—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed in Berlin.

Jan. 17—Counter-revolution broke out in Petrograd and bolsheviks began retreat eastward from Estonia.

Armistice granted Germany extended one month.

Jan. 18—Interallied peace congress formally opened.

Jan. 19—Bolsheviks captured Kiev.

Polish coalition cabinet formed by Paderewski.

German elections resulted generally favorably to the majority socialists.

Jan. 20—White-Russia proclaimed its union with the Russian soviet republic.

Jan. 22—Allied supreme council asked Russian factions to send representative to conference at the Princes Islands, Sea of Marmora.

Jan. 23—American troops forced to retreat from Sienkursk, northern Russia.

Peace conference adopted plan for League of Nations.

Czechs captured Oederburg from the Poles.

Jan. 26—President Wilson visited the Chateau Thierry and Reims regions.

Feb. 1—Plan of giving German colonies to allied countries as mandates of League of Nations adopted by supreme council.

Feb. 4—Fighting between Czechs and Poles stopped by order of supreme council.

Americans defeated bolsheviks at Vistula, northern Russia.

German government troops bombarded Bremen and ejected the Spartacists.

Feb. 6—German national assembly opened in Weimar.

Feb. 8—Russian anarchists evacuated Vilna.

Feb. 9—Polish constitutional assembly met in Warsaw.

Feb. 11—Friedrich Ebert elected president of German republic and Philipp Scheidemann made premier.

Feb. 12—Republican revolt in Roumania; King Ferdinand slightly wounded.

Feb. 13—Draft of League of Nations plan completed and adopted by commission.

Feb. 14—Denkine's anti-bolshevik army reached the Caspian and the soviet army and taking 31,000 prisoners.

Feb. 15—President Wilson sailed for home.

Feb. 16—Germans accepted new terms for renewal of armistice, under protest.

Feb. 19—Premier Clemenceau shot in shoulder by an anarchist.

Governments of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia formally rejected the proposal for British troops on the Princes Islands.

Feb. 21—Premier Kurt Eisner and several other members of the Bavarian government assassinated.

Feb. 23—President Wilson landed in Boston and spoke in behalf of League of Nations plan.

March 5—President Wilson sailed for Paris.

March 9—Many Spartacists summarily executed in Berlin after bloody battles.

March 13—President Wilson landed in France.

March 15—Ukrainians captured Lemberg from Poles.

March 22—Count Karolyi, head of provisional government of Hungary, resigned and new government proclaimed solidarity and armed alliance with the Russian soviet government.

March 25—British Secretary of War Churchill announced there was in a virtual state of insurrection.

March 31—General strikes and fatal riots in Berlin and other German cities.

April 1—Several hundreds killed in strike riots in Frankfurt.

April 4—Soviet government established in Munich.

Antanas Smetona elected president of Lithuania republic.

April 7—Ukrainian soviet troops captured Odessa.

General strike in Magdeburg, followed by riots.

April 9—Government troops regained possession of Magdeburg and Essen.

April 10—Geneva, Switzerland, chosen as seat of League of Nations.

American engineers reached Murnansk.

April 16—Gen. Haller's Polish divisions left France for Poland.

April 18—Lithuanians reached German troops and Lithuanian provisional government overthrown.

April 17—First bolshevik army, on the Pripiet, surrendered to Ukrainians, on the Pripiet.

April 18—Soldiers' council took control of Vienna.

April 20—Evacuation of Sebastopol by allies announced.

April 21—Victory loan campaign opened in U. S.

Ukrainians took Kiev from bolsheviks.

April 24—President Wilson declared Italy could not have Fiume, and the Italian delegates abandoned the peace conference.

Mexico declared it would not recognize the Montagu doctrine, and withdrew its minister to France.

April 25—League of Nations covenant unanimously adopted by peace conference.

April 28—German peace envoys reached Versailles.

April 30—Peace council decided dispute over Kiau-Chau in Japan's favor.

May 2—Most of Munich taken by government troops.

May 4—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau invited Italy to return to peace conference, promising to give her Fiume after two years.

Surrender of Hungarian soviet government announced.

May 6—Complete peace treaty adopted by allied delegates.

Great Britain recognized independence of Finland.

Chinese cabinet instructed Chinese delegates not to sign peace treaty.

May 7—Peace treaty handed to German delegates.

U. S. recognized government of Finland.

May 14—Austrian peace delegates arrived at St. Germain.

May 15—Greek troops occupied Smyrna after fighting.

May 16—New anti-communist government of Hungary set up at Arad.

May 18—British ships defeated bolshevik fleet in Gulf of Finland.

May 21—German delegates given extension of time to meet to reply to peace terms.

May 22—Germany's reply to peace terms submitted.

May 31—British warships defeated bolshevik fleet in the Baltic.

Forty-six I. W. W.'s convicted of conspiracy in Sacramento, Cal.

Jan. 17—Wisconsin and Minnesota ratified prohibition amendment.

Jan. 22—Nevada ratified prohibition amendment.

Jan. 28—State department proclaimed order of prohibition amendment and set Jan. 16, 1920, as date when it is effective.

Feb. 10—Supreme amendment beaten in vote by 5-4.

Feb. 18—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, socialists, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for violating espionage act.

Feb. 25—New revenue law, signed by president, went into effect.

Feb. 27—H. C. Wallace, Tacoma, appointed ambassador to France.

A. Mitchell Palmer made attorney general.

March 1—Norman Hapgood made minister to Denmark.

March 3—Victory loan bill passed by senate.

March 4—Congress adjourned sine die.

April 7—Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to Belgium, resigned.

April 16—Jugoslavians appointed first U. S. minister to Poland.

April 25—Postmaster General Burleson directed cable companies to private ownership May 2.

April 30—Plot to kill many prominent Americans with mailed bombs uncovered.

May 7—President called extra session of congress for May 15.

May 15—War-time session of congress opened; Gillett elected speaker.

Frederick Gillett elected speaker of next house.

May 20—President Wilson's cabled message read to congress.

May 21—House adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

May 27—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough elected president of Northwestern university.

June 12—Anarchist plot to destroy houses of law enforcement officials in eight eastern cities attempted. Two persons killed.

June 4—Senate adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

June 5—Postmaster General Burleson surrendered operation of telegraph and telephone companies to the companies.

June 10—Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan ratified woman suffrage amendment.

June 11—War-time emergency prohibition law went into effect.

July 1—Federal trade commission reported on Federal Reserve plan, planned complete control of all foodstuffs.

July 12—President Wilson vetoed agricultural daylight saving law.

July 13—President A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert of Nonpartisan league of Nebraska, charged with conspiracy to teach disloyalty.

Aug. 4—Race riots in Washington, four persons killed.

July 27—Race riots in Chicago; two killed, many hurt.

July 28—Chicago race war spread; 36 in all were killed and hundreds hurt.

July 30—State troops in action to quell Chicago race riots.

July 31—Government relinquished control of the telegraph and telephone systems.

Aug. 1—Congress repealed daylight-saving law.

Aug. 6—President Wilson ordered civil and criminal proceedings against the "Big Five" packers.

Aug. 8—President Wilson addressed congress on high cost of living.

Aug. 10—General Pershing sailed for home.

Martial law in Munich.

Sept. 2—Final peace terms handed to Austria.

Sept. 3—Supreme council ordered Rumanians to quit Hungary and restore lost territory.

Sept. 6—Austrian national assembly voted to sign peace treaty, under protest.

Supreme council awarded Spitzbergen to Norway.

Sept. 11—Dr. Karl Renner signed the peace treaty for Austria.

Peace treaty reported to U. S. senate.

Sept. 12—Supreme council awarded Spitzbergen to Norway.

Sept. 13—Bolsheviks announced capture of Kolchak's southern army, 4,500 men.

Sept. 14—Austrian national assembly voted to sign peace treaty, under protest.

Sept. 15—Bolsheviks ordered to disarm their men, mutilated.

Sept. 16—Denkine decreed separate peace with Germany.

Sept. 19—Peace treaty handed to Bulgarian delegates.

Sept. 20—Italians ousted from Trau by American marines, who turned town over to Jugoslavs.

Sept. 21—Denkine conference ordered ultimatum to Germany on evacuation of Lithuania by Von der Goltz troops.

Sept. 22—Lithuanians and Serbs fought in Spalato, 200 killed.

Russian northwestern army began offensive against bolsheviks.

Sept. 23—Lithuanians agreed to peace treaty rejected by the senate.

French chamber of deputies ratified peace treaty and treaties with America and Great Britain.

Oct. 6—Bolsheviks evacuated Dvinsk after great defeat.

Oct. 7—Treaties ratified by Italy by royal decree.

Oct. 8—Germans and Russians attacked Riga.

Oct. 10—King George signed British ratification of German treaty.

Oct. 11—Part of Riga taken by Russo-Germans and Lithuanians landed at Libau for counter-attack.

France ratified the German treaty.

Oct. 13—League of Nations officially brought into being.

Oct. 15—General Denkine announced capture of Orel and other victories over bolsheviks.

Oct. 16—Russian northwest army took Pskov and Tsarskoe Selo.

Oct. 17—Bolsheviks captured Tsarskoe Selo and Krasnoe Selo from White army.

Oct. 18—Denkine's army captured Pskov and Tsarskoe Selo.

Oct. 20—White army resumed advance on Petrograd.

Oct. 21—Bolsheviks recaptured Gatchina from Yudenitch.

Nov. 7—Lodge preamble to treaty ratification adopted by senate, 48 to 40.

Supreme council ordered Rumanian troops out of Hungary at once.

Nov. 13—Senate adopted reservation to Treaty of Commerce with Rumania.

Nov. 14—D'Annunzio seized Zara, Dalmatia.

Nov. 15—Ten drastic reservations to treaty adopted by senate.

General Yudenitch retreated to Estonian border and resigned command of Russian northern army.

Bolsheviks captured Omsk.

Nov. 19—Senate rejected ratification of treaty with Rumania without reservations.

Nov. 21—Lithuanians captured Mita from German-Russ army.

Nov. 27—Treaty of peace with Bulgaria signed at Trianon.

Dec. 7—Russian bolsheviks offered terms of peace to Estonia.

Dec. 8—Supreme council warned Germany that allies would denounce armistice if protocol were not signed.

Dec. 12—Bolsheviks captured Kharkov, Denkine's base in southern Russia.

Dec. 14—Agreement reached by England, France and Italy that Italy shall have Fiume; D'Annunzio to hand city over to Italy.

Dec. 17—Bolsheviks announced capture of Kiev and Kupiansk.

Dec. 18—German delegates declared Germany could not deliver the 400,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for sinking of interned warships at Scapa Flow.

Objections by D'Annunzio's troops blocked the turning over of Fiume to the Italian republic.

David Lloyd George announced the allies would make peace with Turkey without waiting longer for America.

Jan. 2—Michigan legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.

Jan. 7—Legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma and Colorado ratified the prohibition amendment.

Supreme court declared constitutional, the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory.

Jan. 8—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, socialists, convicted in Chicago of sedition and disloyalty.

Tennessee, Idaho and Maine legislatures ratified prohibition amendment.

Jan. 9—West Virginia ratified prohibition amendment.

Attorney General Gregory resigned, effective March 4.

Jan. 14—Prohibition amendment ratified by Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina.

Jan. 15—Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and New Hampshire ratified dry amendment.

Jan. 16—Nebraska ratified prohibition amendment, making the three-fourths majority necessary, and Missouri and Wyoming followed.

### AERONAUTICS

April 19—Capt. E. F. White made first nonstop flight from Chicago to New York.

May 15—Air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland established.

May 16—Thirteen American naval planes started transatlantic flight from Newfoundland.

May 17—American naval plane NC4 reached the Azores; NC3 landed on water, crew rescued; NC1 landed on water, "taxied" 205 miles and reached Ponta Delgada, Azores.

May 18—Hawker and Grive started airplane flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; landed on water 1,300 miles out and picked up by steamer.

May 24—Lieutenant Roget made nonstop flight from Paris to Kenitra, Morocco, 1,135 miles.

May 27—U. S. navy plane NC4 flew from the Azores to Lisbon, thus completing the first transatlantic flight.

June 1—Mail service between Paris and Switzerland started.

May 28—Adjutant Casale, French aviator, ascended 31,000 feet, world record for altitude.

May 30—NC4 left Lisbon, stopped twice and arrived at Plymouth, England, next day.

June 14—Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown of Alcock made first nonstop flight across Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland in Vickers-Vimy plane in 16 hours 12 minutes.

July 2—British dirigible R34 started from Scotland for the United States.

July 6—R34 reached Mineola, L. I., completing trip in 100 hours.

July 13—British dirigible R34 sailed from Mineola, L. I., on return trip to Scotland.

July 13—British dirigible R34 arrived at Pulham, England, from Mineola, L. I., having made homeward voyage in 94 hours 56 minutes.

Sept. 18—Roland Rohlf made world's altitude record, 36,000 feet, from Mineola, L. I., on coast-to-coast race started from Mineola and San Francisco. Two aviators killed at Salt Lake City and one at Denver, N. Y.

Oct. 9—Fourth aviator killed in coast-to-coast race.

Oct. 10—Fifth aviator killed.

Oct. 11—Lieut. B. W. Maynard won east to west part of airplane race.

Oct. 12—Two more contestants in transatlantic race killed in crash.

Oct. 23—Lieut. Alexander Pearson declared winner of transatlantic race.

Dec. 16—Capt. Ross Macdonald completed airplane flight from England to Port Darwin, Australia, winning prize of \$50,000.

Dec. 24—Capt. Sir John Cockcroft, first transatlantic nonstop flyer, killed by accident in France.

### SPORTS

Jan. 8—Kieckhefer defended three-cushion title, defeating Maupome.

Feb. 15—De Oro won three-cushion title from Kieckhefer.

May 13—John Fox, Jr., novelist, at Big Stone Gap, Va.

July 12—Dr. Max Muller, orientalist, professor of Egyptology at University of Pennsylvania.

Charles Rock, English actor.

Albert J. England's greatest manufacturer of steel products and airplanes, at Eastbourne.

July 23—Edward H. Holden, noted British financier.

George H. Primrose, famous minister.

July 24—Sir William W. Nutter, Chicago manufacturer, inventor and philanthropist.

July 25—Elias Greenbaum, noted Chicago banker, aged 97.

July 26—Sir John Poynter, president of Royal academy.

July 29—George A. Storey, famous painter, in London.

Aug. 1—Oscar Hammerstein, opera impresario, in New York.

Aug. 7—Will N. Harben, American author.

J. E. "Gus" Addicks, Delaware financier.

Aug. 8—Ralph Blacklock, American artist.

Aug. 9—Ruggero Leoncavallo, composer, at Rome.

Sept. 1—Ernst Haackel, at Jena.

Aug. 12—Andrew Carnegie, at Lenox, Mass.

Oct. 16—Frederick Layton, veteran packer, at Milwaukee.

Baron Inverclyde, at Glasgow.

Aug. 2—Gen. Louis Botha, premier of South Africa.

Sept. 3—Budd Doble, famous driver of harness horses, at Los Angeles.

Sept. 6—Admiral Baron Beresford of England.

James W. Osborne, noted criminal lawyer, in New York.

Sept. 8—Duncan C. Ross, famous swordsman and wrestler, in Baltimore.

Sept. 8—John H. Hittchell, former president of United Mine Workers.

Elo Silya, noted Belgian operatic singer.

Sept. 12—Leonid Andreev, Russian author.

Sept. 13—Arthur M. Beaupre, former U. S. minister to Mexico.

Sept. 18—Congressman J. B. Thompson, Oklahoma.

Sept. 21—T. P. Shonta, New York traction magnate.

Sept. 25—Charles L. Freer, capitalist and art connoisseur, of Detroit.

John S. Washburn of Minneapolis, big flour miller.

Sept. 27—Adelina Patti, at Penzance, Wales.

Sept. 28—Chief Justice H. W. Bond of Missouri supreme court.

Sept. 29—Rev. E. J. Vattman, noted Catholic priest and army chaplain, at Chicago.

Sept. 30—Gen. Patrick Egan, pioneer home of U. S. former U. S. minister to Chile, in New York.

Sept. 30—Dr. Nathaniel L. Rubinkam, noted lecturer, in Chicago.

Oct. 1—Dr. J. H. "Buffalo" Jones, famous plainsman and hunter, at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 3—Rev. J. C. Sage, Episcopal bishop of Salina, Kan.

Dr. Daniel B. Townner, noted evangelist, Longwood.

Oct. 4—Philip H. McMillan, owner Detroit Free Press.

Oct. 7—Henry Mills Alden, editor Harper's Magazine, noted Peruvian author.

Alfred Deakin, former premier of Australia.

Oct. 8—Dr. Cyril Hopkins of University of Illinois, at Chicago.

Oct. 14—Admiral Law, noted aviator, at Greenville, S. C.

Bishop P. J. Harrigan of Catholic diocese of Sioux City, Iowa.

Oct. 15—Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 18—John H. Alden, in London.

Oct. 20—Count V. Macchi di Celere, Italian ambassador to U. S.

Oct. 21—Alf T. Ringling, circus owner, at Dover.

Oct. 25—Sir Ernest Waterlow, noted British painter.

Oct. 30—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, poet and author.

Nov. 1—Col. J. D. Bell, commander in chief of G. H. R.

Nov. 2—John E. Williams, former champion heavyweight wrestler.

Edgar Stanton MacLay, American naval historian.

Nov. 7—Hugo Haase, head of German independent socialists.

Nov. 9—E. Weyl, noted statistician, in New York.

Nov. 11—Cardinal von Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne.

Nov. 12—Thomas S. Martin, U. S. senator from Virginia.

Nov. 15—May J. Higginson, founder of Boston Symphony orchestra.

Nov. 19—Florence Constantino, noted Spanish dramatic tenor.

Nov. 20—Countess Primo Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb), at Middleboro, Mass.

Dec. 2—Henry C. Frick, steel magnate, in New York.

Dec. 3—Lester Alden Weil, American artist, in New York.

Dec. 15—Sir John Jackson, famous British civil engineer.

Dec. 17—Dr. William H. Hopkins, veteran educator, in Chicago.

Luigi Illica, Italy's foremost grand opera librettist, in Rome.

Dec. 18—Horatio W. Parker, American composer.

Dec. 19—Cleofonte Campanini, director of Chicago Opera company.

### FOREIGN

Jan. 20—Royalist revolution broke out in Portugal.

Jan. 21—The Irish parliament met in Dublin and proclaimed the independence of Ireland.

Oct. 12—Portuguese royalists defeated in several battles.

Feb. 17—Portuguese government announced that it had accepted the independence of Portugal.

March 19—Wireless telephony established between Canada and Ireland.

April 12—Open rebellion in the Punjab.

June 13—Serious anarchist riots in Zurich, Switzerland.

July 5—King Emmanuel of Italy issued decrees that profiteers will be fined \$3,000 and imprisoned for life.

July 11—Resignation of Viscount Ishii as Japanese ambassador to United States announced by government at Tokyo.

July 18—Doctor Pessoa inaugurated president of Brazil.

Aug. 6—Antonio Almeida elected president of Portugal.

Nov. 8—About 50 killed in food riots in Chemnitz, Germany.

Jan. 15—Shah of Persia fled his country by train to Russia.

Jan. 16—Bastista Quirós took office.

July 15—Viscount Grey made British ambassador to America.

Aug. 15—Suppression of Sinn Feiners in County Clare, Ireland, caused much fighting.

Oct. 8—Honduras revolutionists forced President Bertrando to flee the country.

Kinshiro Shidehara appointed Japanese ambassador to United States.

Nov. 26—Luxemburg voted to retain Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler.

Nov. 27—Luxemburg adopted prohibition, exporting wines and beer, by plebiscite.

Nov. 6—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg married to Prince Felix of Bourbon Parme.

Nov. 15—Lady Astor elected member of British parliament.

Nov. 16—Radicals routed in French elections.

Nov. 24—British government proclaimed suppression of Sinn Fein and like organizations throughout Ireland.

Dec. 19—Assassins attempted to kill Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

### MEXICO

April 16—General Blanquet, revolutionist leader, killed in flight.

May 29—Villistas proclaimed revolution against Carranza.

June 1—General Huerta appointed president of Mexico as provisional president.

June 14—Villistas forces began an attack on Juarez.

June 15—Several Americans in El Paso having been killed or wounded by shots from Villistas, American troops crossed to Juarez to defend the Villa forces.

June 16—American troops routed Villistas at Juarez and returned to El Paso.

June 17—Armed Mexicans attacked and routed band of American sailors near Tampico.

Aug. 16—British charge ordered from Mexico to New York.

Aug. 17—Two American army aviators held for ransom by Mexican bandits.

Aug. 19—U. S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits.

Aug. 21—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops and President Wilson refused.

Punitive expedition killed four bandits.

Aug. 24—Pursuit of Mexican bandits by U. S. troops abandoned.

Aug. 25—Carranza victory of Carranza in elections announced.

Sept. 1—President Carranza in address to congress denounced League of Nations and defied Monroe Doctrine.

Sept. 2—U. S. army aviator shot by Mexicans near Laredo, Tex.

Sept. 9—Mexican government protested against U. S. aviators flying over Mexico.

Sept. 10—Organizations of Mexicans applied to United States to restore order in Mexico.

Nov. 3—Zapatistas surrendered to government forces.

Nov. 10—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured.

Nov. 19—U. S. requested immediate release of Agent Jenkins arrested at Puebla on charge of complicity with bandits who kidnapped him.

### INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 9—Great strike of marine workers of New York ended.

Bloody battles between strikers and troops in Buenos Aires.

Jan. 12—New York strike ended pending arbitration by war labor board.

Jan. 13—General strike in Lima and Callao, Peru.

Jan. 21—Great strike in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Feb. 4—Building Trades Employers' association declared a lockout in New York.

Feb. 6—General strike in Seattle to support striking shipbuilders.

Feb. 10—Seattle general strike called off.

March 4—Marine workers at New York struck again.

April 15—New England telephone workers struck.

April 20—New England phone strike settled.

May 14—Chicago milk drivers struck.

May 15—Great general strike in Winnipeg.

May 16—Chicago milk wagon drivers won their strike.

May 26—General strike called in Calgary and Edmonton, Canada.

May 27—General strike in Toronto.

### DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Michigan legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.

Jan. 7—Legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma and Colorado ratified the prohibition amendment.

Supreme court declared constitutional, the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory.

Jan. 8—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, socialists, convicted in Chicago of sedition and disloyalty.

Tennessee, Idaho and Maine legislatures ratified prohibition amendment.

Jan. 9—West Virginia ratified prohibition amendment.

Attorney General Gregory resigned, effective March 4.

Jan. 14—Prohibition amendment ratified by Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina.

Jan. 15—Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and New Hampshire ratified dry amendment.

Jan. 16—Nebraska ratified prohibition amendment, making the three-fourths majority necessary, and Missouri and Wyoming followed.





## The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead

Author of  
"Kitcheners and other poems"

Illustrations by Iva Myers

### SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Elden has reached the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident to the auto in which Dr. Hardy, eminent medical physician, and his daughter Irene, are touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Dr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

**CHAPTER II.**—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional freedom of ranch life, and her acquaintance with David ripens into affection. On Dr. Hardy's recovery the young people part, with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

**CHAPTER III.**—The sudden death of his father leaves David with practically nothing but the few bare acres of the ranch, the elder man having through years of dissipation wasted the income. His debt is paid. David goes to the nearest town, determined to keep his promise to Irene by acquiring an education and making himself worthy of her. He secures the first work offered, driving a team for a coal dealer, and meets a man named Conward, about his own age, by whom he is led into dissipation.

**CHAPTER IV.**—Naturally of clean mind, David determines to get away from his unwholesome surroundings, and Fate brings him into contact with Mr. Melvin Duncan, who sees the inherent good in the boy and welcomes him to his home, where he meets Edith, his host's pretty daughter, and begins the coveted education.

During the following days Dave had a keener eye than usual for evidences of "industrial development." He found them on every hand. Old properties, long considered unsalable, were changing owners. Money moved easily; wages were stiffening; tradesmen were in demand. There was material for many good stories in his investigations. He began writing features on the city's prosperity and prospects. The rival paper did the same and there was soon started between them a competition of optimism. The great word became "boom." The virus was now in the veins of the community, pulsing through every street and byway of the little city. "Dave marvelled, and wondered how he had failed to read these signs until Conward had laid their portent bare before him. But as yet it was only his news sense that responded; his delight in the strange and the sensational. He was not yet inoculated with the poison of easy wealth.

His nights were busy with his investigations, but on Sunday, as usual, he went out to the Duncans'. Mrs. Duncan explained that Edith had gone to visit a girl friend in the country; would be gone away for some time. Dave felt a lonely annoyance that she should have left town. She might at least have called him up. Why should she call him up? Of course not? Still, the town was very empty. He drove with Mrs. Duncan in the afternoon, and at night took a long walk by the river. He had a vague but oppressive sense of loneliness. He had not realized what part of his life these Sunday afternoons with Edith had come to be.

A few days later Conward strolled in, with the inevitable cigarette. He smoked in silence until Dave completed a story.

"Good stuff you're giving us," he commented, when the article was finished. "Remember what I told you the other day? It's just like putting a match to tinder. Now we're off."

Conward smoked a few minutes in silence, but Dave could not fail to see the excitement under his calm exterior. He had, as he said, decided to "sit" in the biggest game ever played. The intoxication of sudden wealth had already fired his blood.

He slipped a bill to Dave, "For your services in that little transaction," he explained.

Elden held the bill in his fingers gingerly, as though it might carry infection, as in very truth it did. He realized that he stood at a turning-point—that everything the future held for him might rest on his present decision. There remained in him not a little of the fine, stern honor of the ranchman of the open range; an honor curious, sometimes terrible, in its interpretation of right and wrong, but a fine, stern honor nevertheless. And he instinctively felt that to accept this money would compromise him for evermore. As he turned the bill in his fingers he noticed that it was for one hundred dollars. He thought it was ten.

"I can't take that much," he exclaimed. "It isn't fair."

"Fair enough," said Conward, well pleased that Dave should be impressed

by his generosity. "Fair enough," he repeated. "It's just ten per cent of my profit."

"You mean you made a thousand dollars on that deal?"

"Exactly that. And that will look like a peanut to what we are going to make later on."

"We?"

"Yes, you and me. We're going into partnership."

"But I've nothing to invest. I've only a very little saved up."

"Invest that hundred."

Dave looked at Conward sharply. Was he trifling? No, his eyes were frank and serious.

"You mean it?"

"Of course. Now, I'll put you onto something, and it's the biggest thing that has been pulled off yet. There's a section of land lying right against the city limits that is owned by a fellow over in England; remittance man who fell heir to an estate and had to go home to spend it. I am arranging through a London office to offer him ten dollars an acre, and I'll bet he jumps at it. I've arranged for the necessary credits, but there will be some expenses for cables, etc., and you can put your hundred into that. If we pull it off—and we will pull it off—we start up in business as Conward & Elden, or Elden & Conward, whichever sounds better. Boy, there's a fortune in it."

"What do you figure it's worth?" said Dave, trying to speak easily.

"Twenty-five dollars an acre?"

"Twenty-five dollars an acre!"

Conward shouted. "Dave, newspaper routine has killed your imagination. Twenty-five dollars an acre! Listen!

"The city boundaries are to be extended—probably will be by the time this deal goes through. Then it is city property. A street-railway system is to be built, and we'll see that it runs through our land. We may have to 'grease' somebody, but it's a poor engineer that saves on grease. Then we'll survey that section into twenty-five-foot lots—and we'll sell them at two hundred dollars each for those nearest the city down to one hundred for those farthest out—average one hundred and fifty—total nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Allow, say, sixty thousand for grease and there is still three hundred thousand, and that doesn't count resale commissions. Dave, it's good for a cool million."

Dave was doing rapid thinking. Suddenly he faced Conward and their eyes met. "Conward," he said, "you don't need my little hundred to put this over. Why do you let me in on it?"

Conward smiled and breathed easily. There had been a moment of tension. "Oh, that's simple," he answered. "I figure we'll travel well in double harness. I'm a good mixer—I know people—and I've got ideas. And you're sound and honorable and people trust you."

"Thanks," said Dave, dryly.

"That's right," Conward continued. "We'll be a combination hard to beat."

Dave had never felt sure of Conward, and now he felt less sure than ever. But the lust of easy money was beginning to stir within him. The bill in his hands represented more than three weeks' wages. Conward was making money—making money fast, and surely here was an opportunity such as comes once in a lifetime.

"I'll go you," he said to Conward, at last. "I'll risk this hundred, and a little more, if necessary."

"Good," said Conward, springing to his feet and taking Dave's hand in a warm grasp. "Now we're away. But you better play safe. Stick to your paycheck here until we pull the deal through. There won't be much to do until then, anyway, and you can help more by guiding the paper along right lines."

"It sounds like a fairy tale," Dave demurred, as though unwilling to credit the possibilities Conward had outlined. "You're sure it can be done?"

"Done? Why, son, it has been done in all the big centers in the States, and at many a place that'll never be a center at all. And it will be done here. Dave, bigger things than you dare dream of are looming up right ahead."

### CHAPTER VII.

David Elden smoked his after-dinner cigar in his bachelor quarters. The years had been good to the firm of Conward & Elden; good far beyond the wildness of their first dreams. The transaction of the section bought from the English absentee had been but the beginning of bigger and more daring adventures. Conward, in that first wild prophecy of his, had spoken of a city of a quarter of a million people; already more lots had been sold than could be occupied by four times that population.

Dave had often asked himself where it all would end.

The firm of Conward & Elden had profited not the least in the wild years of gain-getting. Their mahogany-finished first-floor quarters were the last word in office luxuriance. Conward's private room might with credit have housed a premier or a president. Its purpose was to be impressive rather than to give any other service, as Conward spent little of his time there. On Dave fell the responsibility of office

management, and his room was fitted for efficiency rather than luxury. It commanded a view of the long general office where a battery of stenographers and clerks took care of the details of the business of Conward & Elden. And Dave had established his ability as an office manager. His fairness, his fearlessness, his impartiality, his courtesy, his even temper—save on rare and excusable occasions—had won from the staff a loyalty which Conward, with all his abilities as a good mixer, could never have commanded.

He had prospered, of course. His statement to his banker ran into seven figures. Dave was still a young man, not yet in his thirties; he was rated a millionaire; he had health, comeliness, and personality; he commanded the respect of a wide circle of business men, and was regarded as one of the matrimonial prizes of the city; his name had been discussed for public office; he was a success.

And yet this night, as he sat in his comfortable rooms and watched the street lights come fluttering on as twilight silhouetted the great hills to the west, he was not so sure of his success. He was called a success, yet in the honesty of his own soul he feared the coin did not ring true. He felt that the crude but honest conception of the square deal which was the one valuable heritage of his childhood was slipping away from him. He had little in common with Conward outside of their business relationship. He suspected the man vaguely, but had never found tangible ground for his suspicion.

He was turning the matter over in his mind and wondering what the end would be, when a knock came at the door.

"Come," he said, switching on the light. "Oh, it's you, Bert! I'm honored. Sit down."

Roberta Morrison threw her coat over a chair and sank into another. Without speaking, she extended her shapely feet to the fire, but when its soothing warmth had comforted her limbs she looked up and said:

"Adam sure put it over on us, didn't he?"

"Still nursing that grievance over your sex?" laughed Dave. "I thought you would outgrow it."

"I don't blame him," continued the girl, ignoring his interruption. "I am just getting back from forty-seven teats. Gabbie, gabbie, gabbie. I don't blame him. We deserve it."

"Then you have had nothing to eat?"

"Almost. Only insignificant indigestibles—"

Dave pressed a button, and a Chinese boy (all male Chinese are boys) entered.

"Bring something to eat. Go out for it, and be quick. For two."

"You've had your dinner, surely?" asked Bert.

"Such a dinner as a man eats alone," he answered. "Now for something real. You stick to the paper like the ink, don't you, Bert?"

"Can't leave it. I hate it—and I love it. It's my poison and my medicine. Most of all I hate the society twaddle. And, of course, that's what I have to do."

"Bert," Dave said, suddenly, "why don't you get married?"

"Who, me?" Then she laughed. "It would be mean to put over anything

like that on a man, and a girl wouldn't have me."

"Well, then, why don't you buy some real estate?" he continued, jocularly. "Every man should have some dissipation—something to make him forget his other troubles."

"A little late in the meal for that word, isn't it? But the fact is, I have invested."

A look came into his face which she did not understand. "With whom?" he demanded, almost peremptorily.

"With Conward & Elden," she answered, and the roguishness of her voice suggested that her despised femininity lay not far from the surface.

"Were you about to be jealous?"

"Why didn't you come to me?"

She realized that he was in deep earnest. "I did," she answered candidly. "At least, I asked for you, but you were out of town, so Conward took me in hand and I followed his advice."

"Do you trust Conward?" he demanded, almost fiercely.

"Well, he's good enough to be your partner, isn't he?"

The thrust hurt more than she knew. He had his poise again.

"Real estate is the only subject I would trust him on," she continued. "I must say, Dave, that for a shrewd business man you are awfully dense about Conward."

(Continued next week.)

## AMERICANS MAY FINANCE EUROPE

Plan to Have Interest on U. S. Loans Feed Hungry.

### HELP FOR STARVING URGED

Congress to Scan Scheme for Further Extensions of Credit by the United States—To Seek Hoover's Views on Subject.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Further extensions of credit by the United States to suffering Europe aggregating \$1,800,000,000 will be considered by congress as soon as it reassembles next month.

It is proposed to finance relief of starving central Europe at an expense of \$300,000,000 and to fund into time loans the \$1,500,000,000 interest due in the next three years on loans to the allies.

In connection with the question of conditions in central Europe the views of Herbert Hoover will be sought. Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that unless America comes to the rescue thousands of people will die of starvation this winter in Austria, Hungary, Poland and Bohemia. Senator Lenroot has suggested that Mr. Hoover be called before the foreign relations committee of the senate to present his suggestions.

Hoover Calls Treaty Harsh.

Mr. Hoover has been quoted as asserting that the peace treaty deals too harshly with Germany because it permits Germany little chance of rebuilding itself. The allied exactions of Germany are so stupendous, he said, that it will be a long time before the Teutons will be prosperous again. He opposed American relief work in Germany on the ground that relief funds poured into Germany by the United States would be dipped out by new demands of the allies.

Mr. Hoover is also quoted as opposing the assumption by the United States of a mandate for Armenia. He pictured Armenia as a poorhouse surrounded by solvent banks. He referred to the contiguous cotton fields of Mesopotamia, the copper mines of Syria and the oil fields of the Black sea coast, all of which have been annexed by Great Britain and France.

In regard to the relief of starving central Europe Mr. Hoover proposed that the funds of the grain corporation, aggregating with accrued profits \$250,000,000, be utilized. He would have this fund advanced as a nominal extension of credit for the purchase of food for Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. It would be impossible to exact security for such advances, however, and the loan would be regarded as a charity which the United States is called upon to extend from its plenitude to suffering humanity.

The secretary of the treasury will proceed to fund into time obligations the interest due on loans to the allies unless congress decides he lacks the power without further legislation.

Glass Asks for Opinion.

Secretary Glass has asked the ways and means committee of the house to decide the question, in a letter in which he says:

"If the treasury demands an immediate cash payment of interest before the industry and trade of Europe has an opportunity to revive we should not only make it impossible for Europe to continue needed purchases here and decrease their ultimate capacity to pay their debt to us, but should hinder rather than help the reconstruction which the world should hasten."

"A nation can liquidate its foreign debts only by the accumulation of foreign credits which may be accomplished through an excess trade balance, invisible exchange items, the creation of credit loans or by the export of gold."

"Until our associates in the war have had an opportunity to resume normal industry and commercial activities they will not have the exports with which to pay the interest due on our obligations and could make such payments only by shipment of gold or by obtaining dollar loans in the United States."

"While I fully realize the desirability of collecting this interest, I should be most reluctant, without specific instructions from congress to the contrary, to demand the immediate payment of interest by those countries which would destroy their power to make needed purchases in our markets."

### POPE TO BUY TWO AIRPLANES

Wishes to Have Machines Available in Event His Hurried Departure Is Required.

Rome, Dec. 24.—Pope Benedict intends to buy two airplanes of the latest type for use on special diplomatic errands of Vatican couriers. The holy father also wishes to have the planes available for himself for the event that his hurried departure should be required at any time.

Antiforeign Language Act Upheld. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 27.—Constitutionality of a state law designed to curtail the use of foreign languages in Nebraska schools as an Americanization measure was upheld by the state supreme court here.

## HELPS TO LOWER COST OF FOODS

OPERATION OF TRIAL MOTOR TRUCK ROUTES BY GOVERNMENT IS SUCCESSFUL.

### REPORT ON THE EXPERIMENT

Post-Office Authorities in Charge Believe the Service of Especial Benefit in Bringing About the Reduction of Prices.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The government's experiments in the operation of motor-vehicle truck routes, which have been carried on for the last eighteen months, have convinced the postoffice authorities in charge of the experiment that this new branch of the postal service is here to stay. It will be for congress to say whether the service shall be extended during the next fiscal year. The postmaster general has recommended that congress make provision for the establishment of a large number of new routes. In authorizing experimental routes congress directed the post office department to take careful note of the operations of all routes established so that it might be prepared to advise the legislative body as to whether the service was worth while. It gave the postmaster general authority to spend \$300,000 within the year.

The department's report dealing with the experiments covers the three months from July 1 to September 30 this year. During those three months the department operated motor-vehicle trucks that covered a total of 63,740 miles and carried a total of 707,756 pounds, equivalent to 353 tons of mail matter or approximately 117 tons per month, more than one and a half tons per day per route; and the trucks designated for country motor express routes covered a total distance of 248,883 miles and carried a total of 180,219 pounds, equivalent to 90 tons of mail matter, or one and one-fourth tons per day per route.

Summary of the Findings.

The department in its report advises congress that under the operation of the two classes of routes the advantage of the service is not confined altogether to the postal revenues, but is of especial benefit to the postal patrons, in that foodstuffs transported over the routes are delivered to the postal patrons at a cost considerably below the prevailing minimum market prices. Summarized, the verdict of the post office department with respect to the new service is as follows:

First—That the increased use of the postal facilities, already provided, as well as the further extension of this character of service is desirable, particularly in reaching territory within 200 miles of large markets, where inadequate or no facilities of conveyance by rail or water exist, if there is to be an actual relief afforded the public from the prevailing high cost of living, or still higher prices even than those which now are considered exorbitant prevented.

Second—That it is fundamental that without food we cannot live, and that high-priced food results in high prices for labor engaged in the production of food itself and commodities and merchandise essential to the production of food.

Third—That the cycle of high prices is complete and follows natural economic law.

Fourth—That when the farmer-producer pays high prices for labor, for fertilizer, and for farm machinery, the cost of foodstuffs increases in proportion and the workman in the factory the steel mill, and the railroad, or in a mercantile establishment, when compelled to pay higher prices for food, naturally is entitled to increased compensation to meet the same. This, in turn, increases the cost of the articles necessary to production on the farm and thus the cost of living mounts higher and higher.

Conserves Labor and Man Power.

Fifth—That through the maximum use of the facilities of conveyance provided by the postal service, the food producer would not have to suspend production to engage in conveyance, and thus labor or man power would be conserved for food production. Where numerous employees of food producers are now engaged in the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs in small quantities, one employee of the postal service with adequate equipment could provide the conveyance now supplied by them and thus labor or man power could be conserved for food production.

Sixth—That inasmuch as the present organization of the postal service has been extended to the door of practically all food producers, and is available as an instrumentality of distribution to the door of all consumers, it is evident that the conveyance of food in the postal service could be made a vital factor in the introduction of efficiency in the movement of food from producer to consumer, and, to that end, the department recommends that this service be given every possible moral and financial encouragement and that every endeavor be made to increase the use of and enlarge the equipment now available in the postal service for transportation and distribution of foodstuffs.

Red Cross Work Abroad. While the work of the American

Red Cross from this time on will be chiefly done in the United States, that organization is not yet ready to abandon the foreign field. Its foreign plans have just been made public. The scheme of organization is briefly this: A central office in Paris to determine and direct the general policy for the whole territory—Serbia alone excepted—to approve the budgets, assign the personnel and distribute the supplies. Then the organization is to have its commissioners and their staffs in European countries where there is permanent work yet to be done. In countries like Poland, threatened with famine and pestilence, this work, which the organization hoped to give up as early as last July, is growing rapidly. In Czechoslovakia the work of the organization is practically completed, as it is in Italy, with the exception of the home service for the families of the Italian-born soldiers, of whom there are more than 30,000.

The organization has withdrawn from England and from Switzerland. It still has temporary missions scattered about, such as that for the American troops in Archangel and the one to care for Russian prisoners in Germany, and more recently, at the request of the supreme economic council sitting in Paris, it took a trainload of supplies into Vienna and Budapest.

Still Busy in Europe.

So long as the Paris office is maintained the organization will send preliminary inquiries here and there. One such inquiry into southern Russia, made not long ago, was followed by three shipments of supplies and another representative of the organization has just returned from the Ukraine. The American Red Cross is not operating directly in Armenia. This means that it does not have any personal representatives there, but it is doing its share in relieving the conditions in that section.

The American Red Cross is taking a leading share in building up the organization of the International League of Red Cross Societies, which it believes will carry into all the world the Red Cross spirit and the knack of getting things done, despite all difficulties. The organization is still in close touch with an American relief organization (Mr. Hoover's organization) and with all peoples and governments everywhere. It still has in the foreign service, including Siberia, over 1,200 American men and women, and its budget for this year comes to about eighteen millions. It was brought out at the annual meeting of the organization here the other day that with all activity the organization is really only touching the surface of the needs throughout the world.

Little Hope for "Wets."

The public man who believes that the United States will ever take a backward step with respect to prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages is hard to find. The decision of the Supreme court the other day, upholding the wartime prohibition legislation, has done much to confirm the prevailing view that prohibition is here to stay. Men who know the history of their country point with some pride to the fact that the people of the United States have never taken a backward step on any moral question. The so-called liquor question is generally regarded as a moral question and for this reason, if for no other, many public men say, the people may be counted on to hold all the ground that has been gained.

The failure of the senate to ratify the treaty of peace with Germany and the decision of the Supreme court on wartime prohibition have made it extremely doubtful whether the wartime ban will be lifted even for a limited period of time. The amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, also the legislation recently enacted by congress for the enforcement of the constitutional amendment will become effective January 17. Even if the treaty of peace with Germany should be ratified the first week in January, which is extremely improbable, there would still be a question as to whether the president would have authority to declare wartime prohibition null and void, for the United States would still be at war with Austria and Bulgaria, technically speaking. So it seems reasonably certain that there is to be no gap between wartime prohibition and prohibition through constitutional amendment.

Position of the President.

It is evident that up until the day the constitutional amendment shall become effective the president of the United States will be importuned to lift the ban. His desk for weeks has been piled high with petitions, asking him to give the interests that hold large stocks of liquors enough time to dispose of their holdings. But the president's attitude all along has been that he could not come to the relief of the men and concerns that were petitioning him so long as the peace treaty remained unratified by the senate. The fight against prohibition will go on. The wet interests are attacking the legality of the constitutional amendment in the courts and within the next few months they will get a decision from the Supreme court. It would be unwise, as well as foolish, to attempt to predict what the Supreme court will say with respect to the constitutional amendment, but since it upheld the legality of wartime prohibition the supporters of the constitutional amendment have no doubt, so they say, that the court will hold that the amendment was properly adopted.

Big Drug Users. The United States consumes nearly as much habit-forming drugs as China.



"I Can't Take That Much," He Exclaimed. "It Isn't Fair."



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists  
Office Hours from 8 to 5.  
Telephone No. 3. Berea, Ky.

## L. &amp; N. TIME TABLE

## Northbound

Train No. 34—3:38 a. m.  
Train No. 38—12:48 p. m.  
Train No. 32—5:13 p. m.

## Southbound

Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.  
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.  
Train No. 37—1:10 p. m.

Mrs. Mattie J. Jackson, of Fariston, Ky., spent Christmas with her son, J. H. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clarkston have moved their household goods from their home on Center street to their farm on Dixie Highway.

Ruth Blevins, of Richmond, has been spending several days in Berea with her sister, Mrs. B. H. Gabbard.

Miss Martha Dean has been spending the Christmas holidays in Berea with relatives.

Mrs. Jack Woods (nee Welch), of Cincinnati, has been visiting home folks and friends through Christmas holidays, and returned home Monday.

Mr. Logan spent Christmas with friends and relatives in Shelbyville, returning to Berea Friday.

Miss Wiley, a former student of Berea, now a teacher in Ashland, Ky., has been spending Christmas holidays at Boone Tavern.

Mrs. Nannie Johnson and son, Homer, of Leroy, Ill., spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell has returned home, after an extended visit of several months in California and Arizona.

Mrs. Charles Baker arrived last week from Akron, Ohio, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

Lafayette Moore and family, who have been living in town for some time, moved back to their farm this week.

Miss Ethel Azbill, of Mt. Vernon, has been spending Christmas week with her aunt, Mrs. Laura Jones, in Berea.

Roy C. Jackson and wife, of Morenci, Michigan, spent Christmas with their father and mother, J. H. and Mrs. Jackson, on Chestnut street.

Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Jones and Miss Bertha King, of Warren, Ky., were visiting in town the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrell VanWinkle, of Cincinnati, have been spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kinnard, of Des Moines, Iowa, are in Berea visiting relatives and friends.

John C. Jackson, of Winding Gulf, W. Va., spent Christmas with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Wallace Adams and family, of Oklahoma, are visiting relatives in and near Berea.

Mrs. John VanWinkle, who has been spending several months in Cincinnati with her children, has returned to Berea.

Miss Carol Edwards, Mr. Paul Edwards and Junior Edwards are all home for Christmas week, making a happy Christmas for father and mother and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carl and three sons, of Dayville, Oregon, visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson on Chestnut street during Christmas. Mrs. Carl is a sister to J. H. Jackson and they had not seen each other for fifteen years.

The entire family of Professor Bowman were home for Christmas week which means a good deal in the Bowman family.

Miss Effie Ambrose and Mr. Roy Creech are new teachers in the Foundation School the Winter Term. Miss Fox and Mrs. Wertemberger, also, are teaching again.

Miss Grace Adams and Mr. Tom Adams spent Christmas in Berea with their mother, sister, and friends.

Miss Martha Sprohl, of Aurora, Illinois, a graduate of Berea College, spent the holiday vacation visiting her sister, Fannie Sprohl, and other friends in Berea. Miss Sprohl teaches mathematics in Jennings Seminary, which is a Deaconess' school located at Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson entertained at their home on Chestnut street Christmas day to dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Jackson and little daughter, Barbara, of Morenci, Mich., Mrs. Nannie Jackson and son, Homer, of Leroy, Ill., also Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Jackson and daughter, Geneva, of Chestnut street, and John C. Jackson, of Winding Gulf, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Oris Moore and little son, Jas. B., Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Jackson and sons, Joe Burnam and Jas. Roy, of the county, Miss Ethel Dawthet of Chestnut street and Smith Gentry of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Lakes, of Ravenna, spent Christmas with Mrs. Early at the old home.

Carroll Robie, of Massachusetts, has been visiting friends in Berea through the Christmas holidays.

Rev. Cash VanWinkle and family are daily expected in Berea. He will make his home here for the coming year. He is State Evangelist for this district in the Christian Church. We are glad to welcome him back.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH  
Regular services will be held at the Christian Church next Sunday morning as usual. An evening service will be held each Sunday evening, beginning January 4 and continuing until announcement to the contrary is made. The service will consist of a prayer service at 6:15 and a preaching service at 7:00.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES  
E. F. Disney, Principal

The Public School opens again, January 5.

The Public School term is half gone, but the most productive half is still ahead. The last half should have almost double the value of the first.

The Curtis test, a standard educational test, has recently been put on from the third grade up. Patrons of the school should know how their children stood the test. Call on the teacher or principal for information.

The Parent-Teachers' Association meets the second Tuesday in January at 3 p. m. All parents and friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

A patriotic program is planned for Lincoln and Washington's birthdays.

Our new course of study and almost all newly adopted textbooks are now available. Let every one supply himself.

DAMAGED GOODS!  
Fruits, vegetables, and particularly candies that are old and damaged are often displayed in Berea show windows, presumably for sale. Such goods are dangerous, if used, and should be studiously avoided. Chocolate candy, if it is brown or colored in any other way with age, is a menace to health. Potomac poison from this source is not infrequent.

These damaged candies and other such wares should not be displayed for sale in the first place, and if they are displayed, they should never be purchased and eaten.

The removal of all such damaged goods from show windows will remove a menace to the health of Berea people and the army of students who are here.

John F. Smith  
State Sanitary Inspector

REAL ESTATE  
John F. Dean J. W. Herndon

We are still selling real estate. The miners' strikes puts no change to our business. We have some especially attractive propositions to offer just now—too many to give accurate descriptions of all, but if you want a farm, house and lot or vacant property, come and see us.

John Dean continues at The Bank. And though he's tall and lean and lank, He'll sell your land and write your deeds

And look after your financial needs. Herndon keeps up his rambling round, Through country side and in town; But if you want a house and land, Just wink at him—he'll understand. Come on to

DEAN & HERNDON  
Berea Kentucky

Quality Clothes

Shoes and Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street Berea, Kentucky

Must clear up stock for room to work on wholesale stock

Mrs Laura Jones  
Berea, Ky.

Quality Clothes

Shoes and Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street Berea, Kentucky

President and Mrs. Frost leave, Friday, for New York, where they will be for some time. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Professor Todd, who goes to Washington to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hoagland.

Miss Mary Merritt, one of Berea's most distinguished colored graduates, now Superintendent of the Colored Hospital at Louisville, was the guest of President and Mrs. Frost this week.

Mr. Coddington is slowly improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronda McGuire, of Asheville, N. C., who have been visiting in New York, spent Christmas holidays with their aunt, Mrs. Laura Jones, at this place, returning home Wednesday.

Jack Webb, of Berea, has been a guest of a house party at Shelbyville, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth, Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bauffe and daughter were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McKinney at their residence near Berea, Sunday. A most enjoyable time was reported by all.

Mrs. Hudspeth left for a visit with her son, Ralph Hudspeth, at their home, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Addie Bowling and Mr. Fugate were married at the home of the bride, Christmas Eve, Bro. Hudspeth officiating.

Mr. Wallace, of Wallacetown, and Miss Johnson, of Silver Creek, were married at the Christian Church parsonage, Christmas Eve, by Bro. Hudspeth, the Christian Church Minister.

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State Sanitary Inspector

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John Dean continues at The Bank. And though he's tall and lean and lank, He'll sell your land and write your deeds

And look after your financial needs. Herndon keeps up his rambling round, Through country side and in town; But if you want a house and land, Just wink at him—he'll understand. Come on to

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Berea Kentucky

Quality Clothes

Shoes and Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street Berea, Kentucky

Must clear up stock for room to work on wholesale stock

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## Mid-Season Sale!

Coats  
Suits  
Dresses  
Waists  
Sweaters  
Hose  
Petticoats  
Skirts  
Furs, Etc.

## HATS

And Finest Millinery

Hats to suit any face  
Call and be convinced

## Mrs. Eva Walden

## CASTLE-ALLEN

Mr. Walter Castle, of West Riverside, N. C., and Miss Edith Allen, of Berea, were united in marriage on Christmas Day at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Allen. Rev. H. M. Penniman performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are Berea students.

## TEMPORARY BRIDGE TO BE BUILT

Judge Baxter has authorized J. A. Burgess to construct a temporary bridge across Silver Creek on the Dixie Highway north of Berea. This action will meet the approval of the citizens of the community, as no small inconvenience has been caused by the wrecking of the old bridge by the auto accident a couple of weeks ago.

## COMMUNITY KITCHEN ANNOUNCEMENT

Jan. 10.—Spanish steak, with sauce, not more than 45c per lb.  
Brown Bread 12c per loaf.  
Doughnuts 15 and 20c per doz.  
Jan. 17.—Roast Beef, not more than 45c per lb.  
Doughnuts 15 and 20c per doz.  
Jan. 24.—Oysters, fried and scalloped. (Price printed later).  
Cup Cake 3c per cake uniced.

## JOHN C. CHAPIN MARRIED

Announcements have been received the past week of the marriage of John C. Chapin to Miss Elizabeth Reese Little, which took place Christmas Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Lorenz, Glendale, Ohio. The couple will be at home, January 5th, at 14915 Clifton Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Mr. Chapin was in school in Berea several years ago and made many friends who unite with The Citizen in extending congratulations.

## BALES-TINDALL

Mr. D. G. Bales, one of our leading grocers, and Mrs. Nellie Tindall, of Guston, Ky., were married on Tuesday evening, December 23, 1919, at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. B. English, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Berea.

Following the marriage they spent some time with friends in Louisville. Christmas Day found them with old acquaintances in Cleveland. Then, spending a few days at the bride's home, they came to Berea on last Monday evening to be greeted by their friends in an old-time "charivari."

## ROBERTSON-SMITH

Mr. Jackson Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Repairs of the College, and Miss Mae Smith, the Bursar's efficient stenographer, were united in marriage on Christmas Day. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride on Center street, Rev. Howard Hudson officiating.

After the ceremony they left for Moorman, Ky., where they visited Mr. Robertson's parents for three days. Both will continue in the employ of the College in the same capacity as formerly.

## HAY FOR SALE

Twenty-five tons good mixed hay by ton or car load. James Todd, Paint Lick. t. f.

## COW FOR SALE

Young winter cow; fine quality milk; gentle disposition; price reasonable. Call at residence near N. Berea limit on Dixie Highway. J. P. Roberts. t. f.

## The Lilac Tree.

The lilac is perhaps, all things considered, the most splendid of flowering trees. Everybody is familiar with its fragrance. The tree belongs to the olive family and is closely allied to the common privet, but it bears no fleshy fruit and is valueless except for the splendor of its blossoms.

## The First Step to Success

Take care of your earnings and they will take care of you.

Mistreat them and the future will mistreat you.

The secret of success is systematic saving and safe investment.

This bank solicits your patronage and invites you to make full use of its facilities.

During the War this community responded nobly to our Country's call. Many experienced for the first time the joy of saving, and hold Uncle Sam's securities as tangible souvenirs.

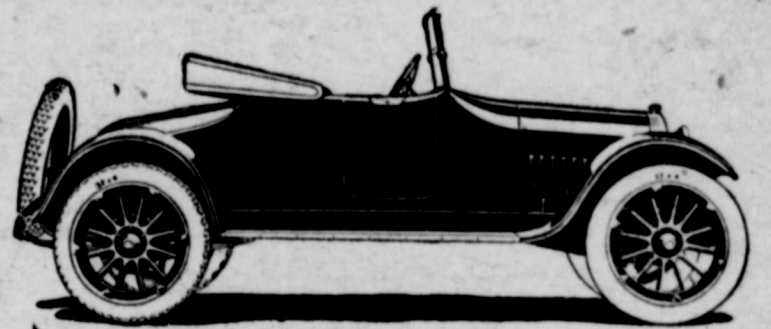
Retain them. Guard them. If you want advice about them, ask us.

Come in and let us tell you about the new United States Treasury Savings Certificates issued in the denominations of \$100 and \$1,000. This bank is an Authorized Agent of the Government for their sale.

## Berea National Bank



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

## OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. PONTIAC, MICH.

## Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky. Phone 18

## New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Ballus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. Give us a call or phone No. 61.

## J. S. Gott

Berea Kentucky

## A New Real Estate Firm

If you are interested in Real Estate in Rockcastle County, either buying or selling farms or town property, please see

## CHILDRESS &amp; SMITH

Headquarters, Brodhead, Ky. MAIN ST.

## DR. REUEL BARTLETT

announces the removal of his office to the Front Suite of Rooms Berea National Bank Building Obstetrics, General Practice and Children's Diseases.

Office Hours: 8:30-10:00 a.m. 2:30-4:00 p.m.

Thursday afternoon and Sundays by appointment.

Phone: Office 7-2; Residence 7-3.

## FARM FOR SALE

One hundred acres; 30 in cultivation; about 50 in grass; rest in timber. Lies on pike, close to school and churches. Drilling for oil within one-half mile. Good five-room house and good barn; good orchard. Never-failing water.

J. E. Pittman, Dreyfus, Ky. 3w-27

## F. L. MOORE'S

## Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

BEREA, KY.



## The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new sub-

scriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly

subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for

one year.

Advertising rates on application.

### MADISON COUNTY CENSUS

The men and women appointed to serve as enumerators of the Fourteenth Decennial Census are charged by law with the collection of all facts necessary to fill out properly the printed census schedules which each enumerator will carry when making the house-to-house canvass of the territory assigned to him. Each enumerator must visit personally each house in his district and make his inquiries of the head or some other member of the family who is competent to answer the census question.

The Act of Congress providing for the Census gives each enumerator the right to enter every dwelling in his district for the purpose of obtaining the information required. Enumerators will carry with them at all times their identification cards and also their written commissions from the Government which they will show whenever required to do so. They are instructed to be always courteous and considerate, but in those rare instances where information necessary to fill out the questions is denied them, they are empowered by the law to insist on correct answers. There are legal penalties for refusing to answer the census questions or willfully giving answers that are false.

Each enumerator is prohibited by law from publishing or communicating any information obtained through the census regarding any individual or his affairs. This obligation to secrecy likewise applies to all persons connected with the Census. After the schedules are all filled out they are sealed up and sent to Washington where the information is tabulated by means of machinery, names being discarded entirely. No person, therefore, need fear that his personal affairs will be disclosed or that the information given will be used to harm him in any way.

It is expected that the work of enumerating urban districts will be completed in two weeks and of ru-

### BEREA'S CARE FOR STUDENTS IN ILLNESS

Berea College does far more than any other institution with which we are acquainted, in insuring care for its students while in Berea. The Trustees felt that the students come to us from great distances, and that many of their homes were in such remote places that they could only receive their mail once or twice a week; and they have wished that the parents should feel certain that the son or daughter at Berea would have good care.

Accordingly the College has invested nearly \$50,000 in a first-class hospital, and \$14,000 more in a special building for contagious cases, like measles. It employs three physicians and two trained nurses, and a small army of girls in training for nursing, so that its students are far safer than they would be at home. The hospital and College physicians care for all boarding students when sick, without charge, except for chronic diseases and surgery and dentistry. In contagious cases students pay a fee of \$1.00 to cover the cost of fumigating the room and bedding. The student patients pay for medicine and bandages at cost prices. The students lodging at the Hospital pay board for the time they are there at the same rates as at the boarding halls.

Students who live at their homes in Berea have medical examination at the beginning of each term, like the boarding students. They do not have attendance of the College physicians at their homes. They may, however, come to the hospital for a dollar a day for board and room, and a dollar a day for medical attendance, and have surgery at students' rates.

ral districts in one month, except where severe weather makes it necessary to postpone activities.

#### Names and Precincts of Enumerators Madison County

Jamie M. Bronston, Richmond City  
Mrs. Russell M. Jones, Richmond City  
Mary J. Jones, Richmond City  
J. Quinn Taylor, Richmond City  
James B. Deatherage, Chenault  
Eugene Moynahan, Whitehall  
Mrs. Cora S. Boggs, Redhouse  
Wm. R. Harris, McCreary  
Jno. H. Borry, College Hill  
Richard O. Moberly, Kavanaugh  
Matthew T. Bybee, Waco  
W. H. Golden, Brassfield  
Algan C. Davis, Bear Wallow  
John C. Hendricks, Kingston  
Henry C. Combs, Berea City  
Earl B. Todd, Blue Lick  
Owen S. Yates, Clay  
Jane V. Rice, Duncannon  
Elmer C. Moore, Burnam  
Eva Roberts Moynahan, Tevis  
Geo. B. DeJarnett, Crutcher  
Mrs. Elzie Callico, Posey  
Robert W. Long, Newby  
J. B. Million, Biggerstaff  
Price C. Tudor, Valley View

### PASSING OF MRS. SPEER

Mrs. Jennie Dole Speer, former Lady Principal of Berea College, and mother of Miss Editha L. Speer, for years teacher of Domestic Science here, departed this life, on Sunday last, at Asheville, North Carolina. The remains were brought to Berea for interment. The funeral services were held at the home of Dr. W. G. Best, on Estill street, at 10:00 a. m. of Tuesday, December 30th. The exercises were conducted by Prof. LeVant Dodge. Appropriate hymns were rendered by a quartet consisting of Treasurer and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. B. W. Hart, and Mr. George G. Dick.

Professor Dodge spoke feelingly of the character of the deceased, referring to his own association with her after she came here, thirty years ago, to be what is now called Dean of Women. At that time he himself was Chairman of the Faculty. Her vivacity and kindly spirit were emphasized. The triumphant completion of such a life and the entrance upon its reward was called a reason for rejoicing more than for grief. The relatives from abroad were Mrs. Speer's sister, Miss Dole, of Asheville, and the two daughters, Mrs. Lathrop, of Dallas, Texas, and Miss Editha Speer.

Mrs. Speer was born at St. Louis, Missouri, November 8, 1841, and so had completed her 78th year. Her father was a Methodist minister. This led to several removals, according to the custom in that denomination. Upon the division in the church on account of slavery, he took the antislavery side and removed to Indiana. Under such influences the daughter entered into the family spirit, and Providence led to her giving most of her mature life in labors for a people so long oppressed. Her married life lasted only about five years. Being a graduate of Brookville College, Indiana, in her widowhood she worked in that institution, and in the High School there after the college sold its property, until her coming to Berea. After her term of service here, she was in the employ of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. In that capacity she taught at York, Nebraska, Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Atlanta, Georgia. But her crowning work was with the Woman's Industrial Home School for colored, at Asheville, where her sister, Miss Dole, has been the Superintendent ever since its establishment, over thirty years ago. For the past four or five years failing health has kept her from active service. But she remained there, with her sister and daughter, and her presence has been a constant benediction. She could feel assured of the constant love of the teachers and pupils in that institution. This was evidenced by the wealth of beautiful flowers which they sent here for the funeral. Mrs. Speer's ancestry was distinguished. She was a direct descendant of the famous William Pitt, of England, her great grandmother being Mary Pitt.

### AN INSTITUTION TO FIT

(Continued From Page One)

stitution to its present stage of work and efficiency.

Berea's second peculiarity is that it has adopted education as its chief form of service. This is an aim so widely undertaken and professed that it may seem to require no mention; but if we take ourselves seriously, we shall need to define education. Thousands of institutions named educational are simply going through the motion without realizing the definition or significance of the word.

To know what we should attempt as an educational institution is not simple or easy. Thus I find in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica under the article "Education":

"There is not yet general agreement as to what schools and universities should attempt, or even as to the end that should be studied in education as a whole; nor can agreement on such points be expected while men differ widely as to the meaning and purpose of life. The work of the organization of the material means of education has largely been accomplished by the civilized world; that of determining the true theory of practice of the educational process itself is still incomplete. The problem will never be absolutely solved, for that would imply an absolutely best education irrespective of conditions, but its practical solution may be reached when a true adjustment is made between the process of education and the life for which that education is intended to be a preparation."

This we may perhaps take as an authoritative definition of success in education: "A true adjustment between the process of education and

the life for which that education is intended to be a preparation."

Please note that this view of education compels us to look far beyond the class-room and graduation platform. The true teacher has in mind all the coming life experiences and activity of his pupil.

Berea's third peculiarity is that it aspires to give not secular but Christian education.

Now if, as we have seen, the meaning of education needs to be discussed and defined, the same is true of Christianity. How often and how easily Christianity is identified with certain conventional forms of creed or ritual or outward observance, and supposed to be adopted and followed when there is no adoption of any distinguishing or fundamental aim.

Christianity to Berea's founders and chief supporters has meant the spirit of Jesus Christ, which is love and trust toward the Heavenly Father, and toward mankind and the world unselfishness, altruism, service.

Secular education says, "Come to the university and you may climb into a higher social circle, and prepare yourself to get a higher salary." Christian education says, "Come to school and you may learn the wonder of God's universe, and the high joys of the spirit, and follow Christ in bearing the crosses that redeem the world." To give this viewpoint, to implant this motive and desire, is the great task to which Berea has been dedicated by the efforts of Fee, Rogers, and Fairchild, and the gifts of Garrett Smith, Doctor Pearson and Charles M. Hall. It is certainly fitting that every successor should share the highest vision which any founder has enjoyed, and that we should rest satisfied in no intermediate aims. It is not success to have gathered a host of students, though that is a glorious step. It is not success to have won the attention and interest of pupils, although that is progress on the right road. It is not success to have graduated large classes, although we are certainly tempted to feel that something is accomplished when we give out diplomas to long rows of strong young men. It is not success when our students attain riches and distinction and honor. It is only success when our students turn from large pay in the Bluegrass to smaller emoluments in the Mountains, when they stand up unflinchingly against wrong and evil, it is only when they enter the realm of the ideal, "when they see visions and dream dreams," and push along the growth of God's Kingdom with sacrificial enthusiasm.

Closely connected with this Christian aim is our fourth peculiarity—purpose to provide an educational opportunity and impulse for the disadvantaged and the poor.

As we educators look into the world of action and forecast the future careers of our students, we must be sociologists and analyze the society in which they are to perform their part. There are many types and strata of society.

We recognize at once the urban or city type of society and the rural or country type. In each of these types there are the varied layers or strata—an upper crust, as it has been frequently called, the middle layer, and a lower crust resting on the pan bottom of poverty, inefficiency and distress.

Now in America there has been a surprising increase of the upper crust of society. If the upper crust comprises two percent of the population, that would mean when the country had ten millions of inhabitants, 200,000 people, and when the population had increased to one hundred millions, it would mean two million of the upper crust. Of course many families in the upper crust are continually falling into decay and dropping out while others come forward to take their places. A great function of educational institutions has been to assist people from the lower strata to climb into this upper crust. This is the practical program and exhortation of a large amount of educational propaganda. "You son of the blacksmith or farmer, go to college and you may become a lawyer or a financier."

A more patriotic, a more sociologic, a more Christian view, is to provide education whereby those who cannot be in the upper crust shall still lead lives of honor, usefulness, and satisfaction. In fact, Christ seems to have proclaimed scorn of the upper crust. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Here comes in the great ideal of most educational reforms beginning with John Frederic Oberlin and coming down to our own Horace Mann. "There shall be education for the farmer and the blacksmith and their households. Their fireside shall have its newspaper and its

shelf of books. Protestantism requires that every follower of Christ shall have some knowledge of the sacred writings and independent judgment in matters of faith and practice. Every citizen shall have some leisure in life, and some high uses for that leisure in which the mind expands."

If these more democratic ideals are correct, and if the proof of Christ's presence is that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them," then it is the business of the educator to provide varied types and forms of education suited not merely to families that belong to the upper crust, and suited not merely to assist people in climbing into this supposedly favored crust, but also forms which will give true satisfaction and success to those of every rank of society. In fact, education and religion together are abolishing the lower crust—slaves, criminals, mendicants and drunkards—and looking confidently to a time when the humblest home will enjoy opportunities for soul expansion superior to those enjoyed by rulers, millionaires and princes of former times.

But there will always be different types of society. City and country must forever serve one another. Neither must, perhaps, be the better, but each with its own difficulties and peculiarities; and so, too, there must be the several forms of activity which in any community serve one another. Health will improve, but we shall still need some physicians. Conduct will improve, but we shall still need some preachers and magistrates. And the extent to which particular occupations of manufacture and commerce shall develop we can hardly at this time foresee.

On some such studies of human society and its needs, educational plans must be based. We shall have the professional type of education for the training of doctors, lawyers, and preachers. Into these spheres of education Berea has never proposed to enter. We shall have another professional education for the training of teachers and artisans, giving us the Normal and Vocational ideals. We shall have the cultural, secondary and collegiate, putting its students in possession of the choicest inheritances of thought, beauty, and incentive which the race has accumulated. Here is our high school or secondary education when not directed toward some gainful pursuit, and our college education so far as it is not directed in lines of outward utility. And there must be forms of education to meet exceptional classes and conditions—the educational advantages for the blind, and education for the belated as in our Foundation School.

With all these departments, and our simple and cheap arrangements for living, we can say to the poorest: "Come just as you are. We will give you the corn bread and bacon you would have at home. And we will teach you something worthwhile even if you will stay only three months."

It is most interesting to observe that this course has been followed by the State Universities. These now powerful institutions have from various causes and motives pursued development parallel to that of Berea. They are seeking to reach the common people, and without lessening service in collegiate lines, they are offering elective courses, adaptive courses and short courses with most gratifying results.

And we may remark in passing that the organizing of these three month courses has forced instructors to select the most important material, and make things interest-

ing for the beginner, and produce actual results, and thus tended to improve the teaching process.

The fifth characteristic of our institution has been the eagerness of its promoters to advance what may be called Applied Christianity. We have not been uninterested in the theories of religion or scholarly research in the history of Christianity, but we have been anxious to apply the ten commandments and the golden rule in emancipating slavery, prohibiting liquor, discouraging secret societies and caste and self-indulgence, and reforming the world according to the expanding Christian ideal.

A sixth peculiarity has been Berea's selection of a peculiar field. Berea is for the Southern Mountains. Berea has been conceived as an educational institution which should perform a peculiar task of educational leadership and development in a region apart and among a people somewhat different from the mass of their fellow Americans. We need not recount the history of our movement or tell again the story of those events which divided our work, cut off our labors for the colored people by transfer to an independent institution and so simplified our own aims. Berea exists, according to the first words of its charter, "in order to promote the cause of Christ," but this general promotion of the cause of Christ is made specific by the words that follow: "Primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the Mountain region of the South, according to young people of character and promise a thorough Christian education, elementary, industrial, secondary, normal and collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistance in self-support."

Now it is to these six peculiarities of aim, and the "made to fit" organization that serves these aims, that a succession of devoted workers have given their hearts and lives. And it is to these aims that every dollar of our endowments and every brick of our buildings has been given. And it is to these purposes that we must adapt all our forces, plans and regulations. When this view is taken, and when these aims are understood and embraced, a great many subordinate questions will suggest their own settlement. These are the reigning Berea ideas, and from these all others should be readily deducible.

And these reigning ideals dignify and exalt the humblest drudging which may be necessary in order to bring them to realization.

Let us now take time together to consider first some of the liabilities toward the perversion of these aims, and then some opportunities for realizing them more triumphantly.

One liability toward the perversion of these aims is the tendency toward increase in expenses and changes of the standard of living, which will gradually but surely exclude those who are belated and disadvantaged. It is very difficult to maintain standards of living in our homes that will not separate us in our own feelings, and still more in the feelings of our pupils, from real sympathy with the mountain community and the mountain home.

And the mere possession of large resources seems to have a demoralizing effect. In proportion as institutions grow wealthy they grow extravagant. A thousand dollars

(Continued on Page Eight)



## Out They Go!

Silly city ward-healers like to kid themselves about "delivering the farmer vote." In Ontario they had notions like that last fall—and the farmers took the bit in their teeth, kicked the politicians out and elected a farmer government. Now, at the beginning of an election year, is a good time for our own politicians to take a leaf out of the Canadian notebook, says

## The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

For the farmers of America are united in thought and action as never before.

Consider the National Farm Bureau Federation—no politician can lead those men by the nose! Pulling together, they have determined, in effect, that the farmer shall no longer be the national goat. Acting together, they can prove that the farmer is not a profiteer, and they can have about anything

they want. Every farmer should know what the united farmers are doing these days. And so he should read the Great National Farm Weekly—THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. A year's subscription will cost you only \$1 and it will keep you up to date on every farm question. Order—through me—today.

52 BIG ISSUES—ONE DOLLAR

DAVID J. LEWIS

Berea College

Berea, Kentucky

An authorized subscription representative of

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52 issues—\$1.00

12 issues—\$1.75

52 issues—\$2.00

**Crusader Milk Bread**  
LARGE AND SMALL LOAVES  
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

**T**HERE'S a goodness to Crusader Milk Bread that you can see in the tender brown crust, taste in the rich milk flavor and enjoy in the smooth, even texture.

And what is more, Crusader Milk Bread is very light, easy to digest and extremely nourishing. It meets with favor with every member of the family, while the children thrive on it in a way that will do your heart good. Get a large or small loaf today and learn what unusually good bread it is. For sale by better grocers.



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

## THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB

The Agricultural clubs of Rockcastle county have just finished the best year of their existence.

A very few years ago, you would have been called a lunatic had you stated that one hundred bushels of corn could be grown on one acre of ground in Rockcastle county. The Agricultural boys have proven that this can be done.

Old farmers who formerly claimed that they could not be shown anything about raising corn, or fattening hogs, but their eyes, spit and say "By Gum" when they see the corn that is grown on the Club acres or the pigs grown by Club boys.

That Rockcastle is waking up to shown in the fact acknowledged by men who know, that we had the best corn exhibit shown anywhere in the State, outside the State Fair, at the School Fair at Mt. Vernon, this fall; and is planning on beating even the State Fair next year.

The final examinations of the Agricultural Clubs were held in the county during the week of Nov. 10, by County Agent Mr. Robert F. Spence, who also collected the record books at the same time.

He presented each club, having a membership of ten or more, with a charter, given by the Extension Division of The College of Agriculture, which was nicely framed by the Berea Bank and Trust Company to whom we extend our thanks and appreciation.

We also wish to thank Mr. J. L. Gay, Cashier of the National Bank, Berea, Kentucky, for his interest, and for buying the medals which were given to the members of each club who had kept the best record book, and the best examination grade.

We are looking forward to a membership of over four hundred in 1920, and with this membership we intend to make it also a record breaking year. Those who wish to join can write to Mr. Robert F. Spence, County Agent, Berea, Ky., for further particulars.

H. Robert Fish  
Pres. R. C. Agr. Clubs

## JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB GRADES AND THE MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED CERTIFICATES FOR 1919

Those who got 70% or above will get a Certificate from State College of Agriculture Lexington

Carl Freeman, Berea, R. 1	78
Thos. O. Bowman, Berea, R. 1	80
Storns Freeman, Berea, R. 1	80
Salem Moody, Kingston	75
Reuben Lambert, Berea	92
Rexford Clarkston, Berea, R. 1	78
Robert Ledford, Berea	36
Bessie Ledford, Berea	33
Clarence C. Rix, Berea	58
Walter Rix, Berea	67
Chester Hayes, Berea	63
Carl Clarkston, Berea	67
Lucille Bales, Berea	50
Kenneth Raine, Berea, R. 2	83
Charles Barrett, Berea, R. 2	77
Menta McQueen, Berea, R. 2	79
Goldie M. Martin, Berea, R. 2	60
Mary Coyle, Berea, R. 19	86
Ronald B. Lake, Berea, R. 2	82
Willard M. Baker, Berea, R. 2	85
George Davis, Berea, R. 2	87
Stanley McQueen, Berea, R. 2	83
Leroy Martin, Berea, R. 2	61
Ohmer Gabbard, Big Hill	66
Sallie Louise Pigg, Big Hill	67
Vernie Kindred, Big Hill	58

## CINCINNATI MARKETS.

## Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.51@1.52, No. 2 yellow \$1.51@1.52, No. 3 yellow \$1.50@1.51, No. 2 mixed \$1.50@1.51, No. 3 mixed \$1.48@1.50, white ear \$1.54@1.56, yellow ear \$1.53@1.58.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$29.50 @33, clover mixed \$29.50@33, clover \$33@37.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$7.75@88c, No. 3 white \$8.75@87c, No. 2 mixed \$8.75@86c, No. 3 mixed \$8.50@86c.

## Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 60 1/2c, firsts 64 1/2c, seconds 63 1/2c, fancy dairy 60c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 74c, firsts 72c, ordinary firsts 61c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 5 lbs and over 27c, under 4 lbs 22c, roosters 17c, ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 35c, young turkeys, 8 lbs and over 47c.

## Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$10.50@15.50, butcher steers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$10.50@12, common to fair \$8.50@10; heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$10@12, common to fair \$8@9.50; cows, extra \$10@10.50, good to choice \$7.50@9.50; stockers and feeders \$6.50@12.

Calves—Extra \$17.50@18, fair to good \$12@17.50, common and large \$6@11.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$14, good to choice packers and butchers \$14, medium \$14, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12, light shippers \$14, pigs \$11@13.50.

Nora Kindred, Big Hill	40
Earl Gabbard, Big Hill	75
Nellie McHone, Big Hill	37
Asie Kindred, Big Hill	30
Charley Pigg, Big Hill	51
Deafreda Morris, Big Hill	84
Reo Abrams, Big Hill	83
Lona C. Fish, Berea	90
Rockcastle County	
Bessie Brown, Ottawa	83
Hirman R. Fish, Mt. Vernon	90
Margaret L. Fish, Mt. Vernon	70
Russell Nicoley, Mt. Vernon	75
Laura E. Hiatt, Mt. Vernon	70
Verla Smith, Brodhead, R. 3	90
Farris Kelley, Crab Orchard, R. 3	45
Olie Poudier, Brodhead, R. 3	78
Glenna Johnson, Orlando	78
Roscoe Proctor, Orlando	83
Frank Johnson, Orlando	83
Homer B. Hansel, Livingston	85
Hazel Carter, Wildie	88
Rosie Carter, Wildie	91

HOW many of us are waiting for the opportunities of the coming year? With how many of us is it the unuttered hope that tomorrow, next week, next month, the next year may be as today in its privileges and opportunities, only far more abundant.

We are told that the first day of the New Year is an appropriate time to form good resolutions. But the New Year is tomorrow, and there is a better time for such a task, and that time is today. For "now is the accepted time."—Bishop H. C. Potter.

## YEARS MERELY LIFE'S CHAPTERS

Offer Opportunity for Each of Us to Write Therein a Record Better Than the Preceding.

THE coming year lies spread like the white plain that sweeps from the roadside to the distant forest where the gray squirrels are making tracks in the light snow. On this white sheet a little record may be written; not a full life story, but merely a brief chapter or two, like the chapters of squirrel life that may be read by one who today ventures into the white forest.

It is a great mystery that lies ahead, a treasure house of endless possibilities. The span of a man's life is short; shorter in absolute measurement than the span of a year. For each year, when October fades into November, has wrought completeness. No human life can bring completeness. It cannot bring completeness of knowledge or completeness of happiness or completeness of good works. The best man can do, in his poor, limited way, is to glean as much wisdom and win as much happiness and do as much good as the number of his days permits. When the human October fades it may thus be rich and peaceful and without the scars of stormy days or the blight of wasted days and without undue regret that what should have been seen and known and done has not been seen and known and done.

A YEAR'S completeness is but a twelvemonth. Our human incompleteness covers many twelvemonths. How fortunate that each dawning year means a new opportunity to live and learn. Again and again we may take up the thread and advance toward the goal of apprehension. We may study God's works and year by year come nearer to an appreciation of them. We can never fully appreciate them, for our minds are finite, and they are infinite. But each succeeding year is a new opportunity. It offers the perfection of completeness, and by even a partial comprehension of its fullness we may move toward fulfillment of the measure of our lives.

"I am not afraid," said Thoreau, "that I shall exaggerate the value and significance of life, but that I shall not be up to the occasion which it is. I shall be sorry to remember that I was there, but noticed nothing remarkable—not so much as a prince in disguise; lived in the golden age a hired man; visited Olympus even, and fell asleep after dinner, and did not hear the conversation of the gods."

ONE who loves only artificiality, who does not note the excellence of the world he has been set to rule, proves himself unworthy of his heritage, and is punished by bitter unrest. His life lacks the boon of contentment which includes all boons. There are, or course, the few whose mental scope is too narrow for self-measurement. They do not even know that they are discontented and may enjoy life as the ox enjoys life. They are fortunate. The unfortunate man is the one who has, even dimly, an understanding that the world is good and beautiful and that he is failing to reap the richness that is rightly his.

The coming year is indeed a great mystery, full of possibilities. Whoever has not watched and studied the

## SIX DOORS

## FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

## 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

## 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

## 3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

## 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives excellent training for those who expect to teach. The courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study.

## 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

## 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.20	7.20	7.20
Board, six weeks	16.50	16.50	16.50
Amt. due December 31, 1919	\$ 28.70	\$ 29.70	\$ 30.70
Board six weeks, due Feb. 4, 1920	16.50	16.50	16.50
Total for Term	\$ 45.20	\$ 46.20	\$ 47.20
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.20	7.20	7.20
Board, six weeks	15.00	15.00	15.00
Amt. due December 31, 1919	\$ 27.20	\$ 28.20	\$ 29.20
Board, six weeks, due Feb. 4, 1920	15.00	15.00	15.00
Total for Term	\$ 42.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 44.20

\*This does not include the four dollars deposit, nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

## Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$11.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	13.00	12.00	11.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	6.50	6.00	5.50
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	9.75	9.00	8.25
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	6.50	6.00	5.50
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	1.95	1.80	1.65

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$1.00 per week.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

passing years may begin today; it is never too late. Whoever has long watched and loved the years will know that to his knowledge, however ripe, much will be added. He will advance a step nearer to the goal of contentment, and in so advancing will increase his human usefulness, his helpfulness.

THE year dawns on an earth red with blood, an earth torn with strife. It will be for most of the people of the earth a year of sorrow and of sacrifice. But for all this it will not be a bad year. Not half of civilized mankind but all mankind that has not forgotten the meaning of civilization has been unselfishly, heroically engaged in the needful work of ridding the world of a noxious parasitic growth, the poisonous fungus of militarism. For those who gave themselves to this essential work it will be a good year. For all who are suffering that the years to come may be happier and healthier the year will be a good year.

February will bring its crystal

brightness. April will spread her feast of flowers. June will display her green perfection of beauty. August will offer the ripening grains; October the laden orchards. The year will take no heed of the crime that has been done by man or of the vengeance that marched inexorably.

POETS died in the trenches of Gallipoli and France, watching God's sunrise or the wisp clouds in the blue. British gentlemen caked with the mud of Flanders wrote detailed reports of their observations of migratory birds and of the effect of drumfire on bird life. French students and scholars, bearded and dirty, made careful notes of the flora of the Meuse and the Somme.

These men visited Olympus and did not fall asleep while the gods conversed. Neither did they permit the roar of man's fury to drown out the divine voices.

So it must be a good year that is ahead. There can be no bad years. The years are measured by God and not by the evil that men do.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

## THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW YEAR

Are you tired of cooking and saving? Are you tired of talking, reading, and hearing of high prices? Are you tired of your job? Are you thinking that when teachers and other workers get their vacation, you get no vacation at all?—Then read and think of these resolutions for the homemaker for the year 1920.

1. I will be glad I have a home to take care of and that my children have a father and mother. When I think of thousands of homeless French and Belgian children the same ages, just as attractive as are my children—I will stop complaining that there is too much mending and too much working.

2. I will make a greater effort to keep house clean, giving sunshine and air a better chance, even if it does mean carrying the bedding, rugs and clothing out into the sunshine, because I know that sunlight is the greatest germ-killer we can use.

3. I will bring more sunlight into my life and then into the life of my family by putting aside all gossip of my neighbors, all thoughts of evil in others, all that clouds my mind, I will put out. I will bring into my life more singing. I will cut good pieces of song and poetry from magazines or papers and will put them up in my kitchen where I will see them as I work. I will pass them, and not gossip on to my neighbors.

4. I will stop all quarreling and disagreeing at meal time, because I know it is harmful to digestion. It will make my children grow up into nervous irritable men and women who will not make happy homes.

5. I will accept, without complaint the high prices of clothing and be willing to wear a coat and hat out of style as long as the material is good. I will not complain about this, but will go to the second mile and preach the gospel of made-over clothing.

6. I will accept, without complaint, the high prices of food and be willing to cook with less, but to learn more ways of fixing the foods

that have increased so greatly in price.

7. I will make it a rule to read at least one article each week on Homekeeping—either cooking or sewing, or house care and management.

8. I will make a greater effort to cut down on all expenses and actions that are for show and display, and turn all my attention towards the essentials of a home, comfort, cleanliness and health.

9. I will make my home a part of the community in which I live, by giving out a hospitality and cheer and friendliness to all who come to its door, and by doing my share toward community health by keeping my own yard and side walk clean.

10. My last resolution is this: That if I break any or all of the other nine, I will not give up, but will begin again until I have mastered them—knowing that if I make them a part of my life, I will not grow tired of my job.

## Still More About Saving

A new pudding (call it by any name you wish).

One piece of mince pie

One piece of cake or cake crumbs moist

One tablespoonful of jam or preserves

One-half cup milk

One cup flour sifted with two

tablespoonfuls baking powder

One-fourth cup nut meats (coconut may be used instead)

Mix all together thoroughly. Steam in a coffee can for one hour. Serve with cream or lemon or vanilla sauce.

Steaming is a wonderful process for making stale cookies and cake fresh again. Use a colander, set over the tea kettle, and a cloth spread over the cakes or cookies. They will soften up and seem quite fresh.

Save the orange and lemon peels you have on hand. The yellow part of the rind, when grated, makes a very nice flavoring in cakes and desserts of most any kind. It will save the buying of vanilla and lemon extract.

## FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. John F. Smith

## FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

## WHOOPIING COUGH

Every day in the year is the best day to guard children against whooping cough.

There is a widespread idea that it is a sort of harmless disease, one that need not cause special alarm. This belief, however, is not borne out by medical records. There are about 10,000 deaths from whooping cough in the United States every year—one-fifth as many as were lost by the American Expeditionary Force in the recent war. From 5 to 15 out of every 100 children who have whooping cough die—and yet a lot of good people who love their children don't think it is at all dangerous!

The fact is this disease is more fatal to children than either measles, scarlet fever, or diphtheria.

I have known many mothers who believed most religiously—and who still believe—that a child has got to have whooping cough at some time whether or no, and that it is far better for the child to have it when young and get over it. And I have known of a few mothers—poor misinformed creatures—who ventured to a neighbor's and exposed them to this dread disease purposely in order that they might contract it and recover as soon as possible. That is about as safe as to expose a child to a corner of the yard where a rattlesnake is hidden in the grass. It wouldn't be quite so bad, if all children should live thru whooping cough, but from 5 to 15 out of a hundred pay with their lives for what is often mere carelessness of their mothers—or the mothers of some other children.

Every adult and most children 10 years old know exactly what this disease is like, so there is no need of describing it. They all know of the violent coughing and whooping, and not a few mothers remember the desperate vomiting, the emaciated body, and the convulsions of her baby that was one of the dozen who didn't live thru it.

## What to Do

First: Keep children away from it as from a copperhead. If they get it, see a doctor and follow his instructions.

There are certain traditional methods of treating this malady, most of which are about as effective as the custom some people have of carrying buckeyes in the pocket to cure rheumatism. The neighbor woman who wears a long face and

relies on her bottle of bitters is often consulted much more frequently than a good doctor. She gives teas where the doctor gives antitoxins. When antitoxins are used, about one out of twelve children who are exposed take the disease. When only the neighbor woman's teas are used about nine out of every twelve take it. Therefore, consult the doctor, and save 8 babies!

And another thing. Every child who has whooping cough, or who is suspected of having it, should be kept at home off the streets or away from Sunday School, church, school, and every other place where other children go. No one has any moral or legal right to take a child, or allow a child with this disease, to go away from home where it is liable to give the disease to other children. Yet thousands of people do this very thing—and some would feel deeply injured if they were reminded of their carelessness and duty.

One woman expressed herself thus: "My children are going to go wherever they want to go, sick or well. Other folks' children are no better than mine, and if they don't want them to catch the whooping cough, they can keep them in the house."

But this poor heartless woman represents only a very small class. The majority of parents will keep their children at home both for their own good and for the sake of other children.

Don't forget that whooping cough kills 10,000 babies annually.

The new resolution will be simply the same old resolve broken with such frequency.

## The Eskimo's Smile.

The smile of the Eskimo is a continuous one. When he is hurt he smiles; when his kayak upsets and precipitates him into icy water he smiles; when he is friendly he smiles again, and when he is not friendly he smiles, too.



## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 11

PETER AND JOHN HEAL A LAME  
MAN.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 3.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matt. 10:8.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 19:7, 8; Mark 1:29-34; Luke 4:40; John 14:2; 1 Peter 4:11.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Lame Man Made Whole.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Faith and a Helping Hand.

The indications are that some months had elapsed since Pentecost. The believers were being taught by the apostles, who were showing their credentials by their mighty works (2:43).

1. The Lame Man Healed (vv. 1-11).  
1. The occasion (v. 1). Peter and John were going to the house of worship. They were going up to Jerusalem to worship though they knew full well the corruptions of Judaism. What is needed today is not separation from denominational bodies so much as for those who know the Lord and the higher things of the Christian life to help lead those who lack these things into the better way.

2. The place (v. 2). It was at the beautiful gate which led from the outer to the inner court of the temple. This man was placed at the entrance of the place of worship, because where man comes closest to God he also comes closest to his fellow man. Human instinct is quick to discern this. Beggars are seldom found at doors of theaters and infidel lecture halls.

3. The man (vv. 2, 3). This beggar was lame from his birth.

4. The method (vv. 4-8). (1) Gained the man's attention (v. 4). Peter and John commanded him to look on them. Having secured his attention they gave him more than he asked or expected. He asked for money and got healing. (2) Peter commanded him in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth to rise up and walk (v. 6). This was the very thing he had been unable to do for so many years. Was not this mocking his very impotency? No! No! It was in the name of Jesus. With the commandment went the ability to do. (3) Peter took him by the right hand (v. 7). This act was meant to give impetus to his faith, not strength to his ankles. (4) The man's response (v. 8). Strength came to his feet and ankle bones at once. He stood, he walked, he leaped and shouted praise to God. He thoroughly advertised the miracle. He ascribed the honor to God for his healing and walked into the house of God. The one who has experienced the life of Christ will surely make it manifest.

5. The effect (vv. 9-11). The people were filled with wonder and amazement. The multitude ran together to see this wonderful thing. There was no question as to the genuineness of the miracle, for this man was a familiar figure for many years. This miracle may be regarded as a parable setting forth the work of the church in the world. (1) The helpless beggar had to be carried to the temple gate. Men and women out of Christ are spiritually helpless; they need to be brought where the life of God can be applied to them. We should bring sinners to Christ. (2) Taking him by the hand shows the manner of the Christian's help.

#### II. Peter Witnessing of Jesus Christ Before the Multitude (vv. 12-26).

This miracle focused the attention of the people upon Peter and John. Peter immediately turned their attention from himself to Christ. This is most unlike the claimants to divine power today. Disclaiming power of his own, he seized the opportunity to preach Christ to the people who had assembled. He told them it was faith in Jesus Christ, whom the God of their fathers had glorified, whom they had deliberately delivered up and denied before Pilate when he desired to set him free and that they desired a murderer to be granted freedom instead. He showed that the disciples were also witnesses that God had raised Jesus from the dead, and charged him upon them their awful guilt; for they had denied the holy one and the just, and chosen Barabbas, a murderer, instead of Christ, and killed the Prince of Life. He appealed to them to repent (v. 19), telling them that they had committed this awful crime in ignorance, God would pardon their sin if they would repent. He assured them that Israel would yet enjoy refreshing seasons from the Lord when God should send Jesus Christ back to earth to consummate the work of redemption. He appealed to the Scriptures as the basis of his warnings and promises (vv. 22-26).

#### Service of Life.

Life should be measured by usefulness, as it is to serve the world that we are entitled to live in it. And after all service, well and faithfully performed, brings the only real happiness; all the outward pomp and insignia of rank are but badges of service. "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister," not to be served, but to serve, is the utterance of the highest authority in spiritual matters. It was a most interesting object lesson that Jesus gave his disciples when he washed their feet.

## Tommy Trot's New Year's Resolution

By  
Barbara Kerr

"OMMY-TROT," christened Thomas Trotwood Birney, sprawled on the table at his father's elbow. He was engaged in printing something which he carried about with him. "It's an awful hard job, ain't it daddy? But I guess gentlemen has to do it anyway, don't we?"

"What's that, Sir Thomas?" asked his father, glancing up from his book.

"Why, the New Year resolution thing," answered Tommy as he laboriously put on some finishing touches. "Pretty big word, that. What about it?"

"Yep, but then I don't say it much. It's sort of like a bet. You bet you do or you bet you don't. An' I'm going to bet I do." And Tommy closed his book on a little fat finger and climbed on his father's knee.

"And what is it you're betting you'll do, Busterkins?" smiled his father, rumpling up the boy's brown curls. The child was unusually serious; he looked intently at his father. "I'm going to see about getting a lady for our home, daddy. I'm so tired being without one. I—I want a muvver, daddy—a muvver is so handy." And try as he might to make his declaration very matter of fact, Tommy-Trot's chin quivered and he hid his face on his father's shoulder.

Mr. Birney laid aside his pipe and for a full long minute said nothing. "So that's your New Year's resolution."

Engaged in Printing Something.

Is it, old man, to get us a lady for our home?" He somehow could not say the word mother lightly, though it had been five long years since Tommy's mother died. "It would be nice. Have you found any one, spoken to any one yet?"

"I'd like to have the lady with the shiny eyes that takes me to school mornings," admitted Tommy. "I asked her once was she a muvver, and she said no, just only a little boy's aunt. I spect she's so busy being a aunt that she wouldn't have any time to be a muvver," and the child sighed dejectedly. "I wisht you'd ask her daddy. Won't you?"

"Why, I don't know Miss Woodburn, old man." The father smiled a little ruefully as he remembered that he had thought to strike up an acquaintance through the child, but Miss Woodburn had coldly repulsed him, though she had long been a fast friend of Tommy's, stopping for him to slip his hand into hers as she hurried to her school-room, which was in the same building as the kindergarten. "I think we have pretty good times together, after all. Shall daddy be the bear tonight?"

"I'm most afraid I'm sick, daddy," murmured the boy; "I spect I'd better go to bed."

Mr. Birney gathered Tommy-Trot up solicitously and prepared him for bed. "I wisht your lap fitted me better, daddy. I'm going to get the New Year lady's lap to fit like Benny Jones' muvver's does," complained the child, drowsily.

The next morning Miss Grace Woodburn slackened her pace, expecting Tommy to come running as usual, then she retraced her steps, walking slowly past the house. The door swung open and Mr. Birney, coatless, an apron tied about his neck, frantically explained that Tommy-Trot was very sick with the croup, that the doctor was trying to get a nurse, but he feared the child would die before they could get help, as the woman who kept their cottage was away.

Fortunately Miss Woodburn had taken a first-aid course; also, in her strenuous business of being an aunt, she had helped to take little Nephew Peter through a very severe attack of croup. She knew that every minute was precious. She began drawing off her gloves and unfastening her wraps as she hastened after Mr. Birney. She telephoned her assistant to take her place till further orders, then reached out her hand for the apron. Lovingly she bent over Tommy-Trot, who held

## Hail and Farewell

### FAREWELL TO THE OLD

Old Year, thy life is well-nigh spent,  
Thy feet are tottering and slow,  
Thy hoary head with age is bent,  
The time is here for thee to go;  
Already in the frozen snow  
A lonely grave is made for thee;  
The winds are chanting dirges low,  
Upon the land and on the sea.

Old Year, thou wert a friend to some—  
To some thou wert of worth untold,  
Thy days were blessings, every one,  
More precious far than shining gold;  
But unto others, thou a foe  
Did prove thyself—an enemy,  
Relentless as the chains of woe—  
As ruthless as the maddened sea.

Some will rejoice to know thee dead,  
Others will mourn thee as a friend;  
Some will look back on thee with dread,  
Others their praises to thee lend:  
I neither offer praise nor blame,  
Old Year, for what you brought to me,  
For unto me both joy and pain  
Your active hands gave lavishly.

Thy solemn death-hour draws a-nigh—  
And hark! I hear thy funeral knell  
Slow pealing through the darkened sky—  
Farewell, Old Year—farewell, farewell!

### HAIL TO THE NEW

Hail! hail! to thee, O virgin year!  
Not yet a day's length on thy throne,  
Thou with the merry eyes and clear  
And joyous voice of dulcet tone:  
Hail! hail! to thee, thou strong of limb;  
Our praise is thine, O youthful king,  
For thou art pure of woe and sin,  
Thy young hands yet but blessings bring.

The monarch who is laid away  
Within the catacomb of years  
Was harsh and ruthless in his day—  
Seemed less to love our joys than tears;  
We look for blessings manifold,  
New Year, from thy pure sinless hand,  
We trust thy heart will ne'er grow cold  
Toward us—and our Native Land.

Bring healing to the hearts now sore  
From wounds the cruel Old Year made;  
The veil of peacefulness draw o'er  
The woes at each heart-threshold laid:  
We cannot love a tyrant king!  
Our hearts refuse to loyal be  
To one who takes delight to fling  
Upon our hearts keen misery!

Be kind to us—that we may say,  
When comes the time for thee to go;  
"O darling year, we grieve to-day,  
Because we all have loved thee so!"  
—Good Housekeeping.

out his hand to her; dully smoothed his pillow, asking quiet questions as to doctor's orders and showing the bewildered father how to follow them, all the time talking in soothing, comforting little sentences to the child. "We're good pals, aren't we, Tommy? And we're going to have some awfully good times together, aren't we? And will you make a bargain with me? When my little Peterkins was sick he did just what I want ed him to do. Will you do that, darling? If you will you may call me Aunt Grace, just as he does. Will you, dearest?"

"Ravver call you muvver," whispered the child hoarsely.

The color flooded Miss Woodburn's face, but with a little life hanging in the balance there was no time to hesitate. "All right, little man, it's a bar-

gain and you'll take the bad medicine just as if it were good."

Patiently she worked, sending the grateful father flying on errands, or telephoning the doctor to ask for fuller directions. No man has any conception of a woman's resourcefulness till he sees her trying to save the life of some one dangerously ill. Mr. Thomas Birney watched, fascinated, the movements of this highly competent young woman who seemed never to give him a thought except to order him about. Noon came—the afternoon was almost spent before the child was sleeping calmly in her arms, the crisis passed. "We've won!" she announced to the

father, "and if you will get me a glass of hot milk I will be very grateful."

"I'm ashamed not to have thought of that myself," he told her remorsefully as he hurried to obey. When he returned she tried to dispatch him to get himself something to eat.

"I'd rather not," he assured her; "I do not think I could eat. I only want to make you understand how much I appreciate what you have done for me and Tommy-Trot. We'll be your devoted slaves from now on and Tommy's father will run him a close race, Miss Woodburn."

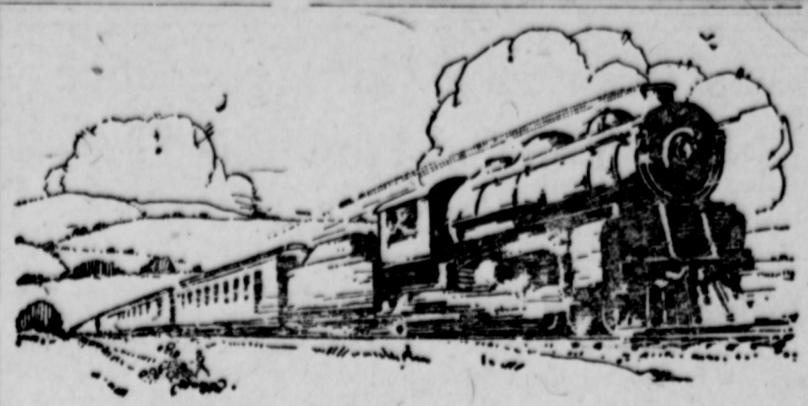
"It was mighty fortunate that I remembered that I had promised to stop for him," she said quietly. "But I think now that you had better get your dinner at once and then I will run home for mine when you return." Her tone brooked no argument, although Mr. Birney much preferred to look at the picture of her holding his sleeping child than to eat.

Shortly after Miss Woodburn had her dinner Mr. Birney, in distress, telephoned that Tommy had awakened and was crying hysterically for her. Would she come and stay a little while and get him to take one more dose of medicine? Hastily putting on her wraps, Miss Woodburn started for the Birneys, taking with her an old nurse who she knew would stay with Tommy for the night.

"You promised me!" he wailed. "You shan't go back to Peter; I'll twash him!"

Abashed, but smiling, Miss Woodburn soothed the child, who clung to her till she assured him over and over again that she would return in the morning, and Mrs. Brown would stay till she came back. When Tommy-Trot was finally quieted for the night, Mr. Birney insisted on taking Miss Woodburn home, and it seems that most of the time was spent in telling her about his family and his prospects, as though he felt it necessary that she should be thoroughly acquainted with his biography. Next day he made the acquaintance of her father and repeated the story and much more about himself and Tommy-Trot. And as Tommy soon learned the way to the Woodburns' also the neighbors are wondering whose courtship is the most ardent, Mr. Birney's or Tommy-Trot's. But certain it is that Miss Grace Woodburn is to be the New Year lady in the Birney home.

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A vast amount of work now remains to be done which the intervention of war has necessarily delayed and accumulated, and the result is that \* \* \* very large capital expenditures ought to be made to make up for the interruptions inevitably due to the war, and to prepare the railroads to serve adequately the increased traffic throughout the country.  
WALKER D. HINES,  
Director General of Railroads.

## Work more— Produce more— Save more—

But we can't continue increasing our production unless we continue increasing our railroad facilities.

The farms, mines and factories cannot increase their output beyond the capacity of the railroads to haul their products.

Railroads are now near the peak of their carrying capacity.

Without railroad expansion—more engines, more cars, more tracks, more terminals—there can be little increase in production.

But this country of ours is going to keep right on growing—and the railroads must grow with it.

To command in the investment markets the flow of new capital to expand railroad facilities—and so increase production—there must be public confidence in the future earning power of railroads.

The nation's business can grow only as fast as the railroads grow.

*This advertisement is published by the  
Association of Railway Executives.*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to the Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

### JOHN D. GIVES \$100,000,000

Rockefeller Gifts Make a Real Christmas—Schools and Health Will Benefit by Present.

New York, Dec. 26.—John D. Rockefeller has just given away \$100,000,000—the largest recorded single philanthropy in the history of the world. Half of that sum goes to the general education board, itself a Rockefeller creation, to be disbursed, both principal and interest, in co-operating with institutions of higher learning in increasing the salaries of their teaching staffs.

The other \$50,000,000 goes to the Rockefeller foundation, chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Of this sum \$1,000,000 in deference to a special request of the donor, is to be expended for the development and improvement of the leading medical schools of Canada, which are to be required to raise additional sums from other sources.

### NORMAN HAPGOOD BACK HOME

Baroness Sternburg Another Passenger to Arrive at New York on Frederick VIII.

New York, Dec. 24.—Norman Hapgood, United States minister to Denmark, arrived here on the steamship Frederick VIII from Copenhagen. He is on a leave of absence, according to a recent announcement by the state department. Mrs. Hapgood and two children accompanied him. Another passenger was Baroness Sternburg, widow of the former German ambassador to Washington.

### EIGHT INSANE DIE IN FIRE

Patients Are Missing After Part of Connecticut Hospital Is Destroyed.

Middletown, Conn., Dec. 25.—Eight patients of the Connecticut hospital for the insane in this place are believed to have burned to death in a fire which destroyed one of the frame buildings of the hospital group, a mile east of the main building. There were fifty-three patients in the building.

Day Means Much to All.  
New Years suggest intimate personal views of self. The annual crop of good resolutions shows how near most people are to becoming radically better. The day also brings a sense of the inexhaustible resources of life. It is the door into a wonderful future, new inventions, new discoveries, new achievements, of social justice and privilege and joy for the masses of men.



### When Croup Threatens

Quick relief of baby's croup often forestalls a serious situation when this dreaded disease comes in the late hours of night.



Mother should keep a jar of Brame's Vapomenthia Salve convenient. When Croup threatens, this delightful salve rubbed well into baby's throat, chest and under the arms, will relieve the choking, break congestion, and promote restful sleep. Take the place of nauseating drugs. Used extensively by physicians in combating croup, colds, pneumonia, etc. in children as well as grown-ups. The full size and \$1.20 at all drug stores or sent prepaid by

**Brame Drug Company**  
N. Wilkesboro, N. C.  
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### Jackson County News

#### County Will Vote on Good Roads Soon

#### Garage for Government Truck Ready

McKee

McKee, Dec. 21.—Born to Mrs. Wickliff Lathart, a fine girl. She has been named Hazel.—Adon Llewellyn, Ellis Holcomb, and Cleo Baker, who have been attending school at Berea, are at home during the holidays.—Clarence Davis is visiting home folks this week.—Jackson county is going to have an opportunity on the 23rd of this month to decide whether they will have good roads. Surely the good citizens of this county will be wise enough to vote for good roads, for they are almost impassable now.—Our Sunday School is progressing fine, with attendance of one hundred and twenty-eight today.—Harry Collier, Moss Farmer, Lloyd Llewellyn and Vernon Fowler, who have been attending school at Maryville, Tenn., are at home during the Christmas holidays.—A Christmas tree entertainment will be held at the Reform Church Tuesday night.—Lucille Collier, who is attending school at London, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Collier.—Misses Cleo and Marion Baker entertained several of their friends at their home Saturday evening.—The garage is in readiness for the truck which was given to this county by the government. Some of the citizens want to use it in building roads.—Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Farmer have moved to their new home town.—Mrs. Mabel Hornsby is expecting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, from Pennsylvania, to make an extended visit with her this winter.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Dec. 28.—George Rogers and America Dean attended the Christmas exercises at the Long Branch School yesterday.—Henry and Arkie Abrams, who have been gone from home for some time, working in tobacco, came home to spend Christmas.—Dan Gentry has bought Ellis Abrams' place and is planning to move here this winter.—Albert Isaacs has bought him a farm from S. W. Bicknell and has almost got his house ready to move into.—Joe Coffey has bought a farm from Tom Isaacs and has moved to it.—H. N. Dean sold two cows last week for \$175.—George Rogers visited H. N. Dean today (Sunday).—Zella Dean and Farry Hayes are home from McKee Academy, where they have been at school for some time.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Engle are going to Port Clinton, Ohio, the first of New Year, to make their future home.—William Coyle is visiting his mother, Mrs. T. J. Coyle, of this place.—Dances are all the go here now; there was one at Laura Hays', one at John Witt's, one at Owen Bicknell's, but the one last night at James W. Baker's was the largest of all.—Major Cruse, of Berea, and Leslie Van-Winkle and Odus Rogers of Swinging Branch attended the dance at James Baker's, December 27th, and reported a good time.—Orie Miller, the little girl who is making her home at Albert Isaacs, is very sick at this writing.—Flemox Azbill is planning to move to Illinois to make his future home.—Ernest Hays and W. J. Hays have rented their farm to Walter Abrams and have moved to Illinois.—Earnest Jackson has sold his place to L. C. Templeton and is going to move to Indiana.—Coyle District voted, December 23rd, 417 for Road Bonds to 4 against it, and Coyle No. 2 voted 127 for and 2 against the bonds.—At the voting contest held between the girls of Long Branch School District, as to who was the prettiest, Nannie Blanton won by a large majority.

Goochland

Goochland, Dec. 29.—We are having some snow.—A. P. Gabbard and daughter went to Sycamore to

church Sunday. Rev. Isaacs was the preacher.—W. S. Jones, of Three Licks, is planning on moving to Big Hill in a short time.—A. P. Gabbard is doing a bustling business writing fire insurance for the farmers of Jackson and Rockcastle counties.—Jackson county voted bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for the purpose of building a pike thru the county. This will be a great help to this county.—Hurrah for The Citizen.

Goochland, Dec. 29.—Bro. Isaacs, of Dreyfus, filled his regular appointment at the Christian Church, Saturday and Sunday. A large number were present.—Misses Ethel and Addie Anglin spent the week-end with relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. George Gatlin, at Wildie.—Miss Christine Dooley was the guest of Miss Mary Jones, Sunday.—Cleveland Cox and brother, Homer, are home from Detroit, Michigan.—Miss Dema Griffin and James Anglin were married December 25 at the home of the bride.—Quite a number of boys and girls are planning to go to school the coming year, at Berea.—Casper McCracken shot his foot very badly while hunting, Christmas day. He is at the Robinson Hospital for treatment.—Miss Effie B. Chasteen is attending a singing school at Orlando.

#### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Rockford

Rockford, Dec. 27.—We are having snow at this writing.—Escar Rich had a sale Saturday and the report is things sold high.—Saturday was call day at Scaffold Cane. The Rev. Wm. Anderson, of Gray Hawk, was unanimously called for the year 1920. Bro. Anderson conducted the revival meeting at Scaffold Cane last fall and was well liked by every one, so we expect every one out next Saturday and Sunday.—Noah Gabbard accidentally shot and killed a fine mare Christmas day.—The little son of J. R. McCracken accidentally shot himself while hunting, Christmas day. He is in the Robinson Hospital.—W. H. Stephens bought a milk cow, Saturday, at the sale, and J. W. McCullon bought a cow and a pair of mules.—Two more days closes the school at Walnut Grove.—Willie Abney is home from Hamilton, Ohio, for Christmas.—Mrs. R. L. Rowlett is very sick at this writing.—Granny Bullen is still on the sick list.—Samuel Croucher is home from Hamilton, Ohio, for a few days. He expects to go back soon.—Wm. Rich had one of his fingers mashed off at the saw mill last week.

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Alex Allen is very sick at this writing. Several have been called there to sit up.—We are having some real winter at present.—Everyone is done gathering corn.—A holiness preacher from Laurel by the name of White is holding a few days meeting at the Charles Scott Church house.—Our school at Crooked Creek closed Friday. All the children were treated with candy, and side combs for the little girls. Those having the most head marks were given nice prizes.—Mrs. Mary Frances Allcorn is among the sick.—C. L. Thomas is getting along nicely with his barber shop.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Taylor Abney, of Disputanta.—Several people are butchering hogs.—Our Christmas cakes will be made of sorghum, as there is no sugar.—C. L. Thomas is delivering logs to S. S. Griffin's mill.—There is lots of tobacco in this part, but no graders.—Little Connor Thomas is not very well at this writing.—We were all glad to see Charles McGuire out, Sunday, as he has not been able to be about for years on account of rheumatism.—As Christmas will pass before I write again, I want to wish one and all a happy Christmas and a New Year of pleasure.

#### GARRARD COUNTY White Lick

White Lick, Dec. 29.—Dewey

Parker of this place and Miss Nannie Bently of Hamilton Valley were quietly married, December 24th.—Robert L. Creech, who is proprietor of a grocery store at Evans, came home yesterday for a few days to visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech.—Morris and Mary Lee Calico visited J. T. Clark and family last Friday night.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bowling spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan.—U. S. Myers and family left last week for Ohio, where they will make their home.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wynn have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Myers.—Misses Sophronia and Susie Hounshell visited Misses Elizabeth and Florence Creech, Sunday.—Grant Creech from Indiana visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Creech, last week.—Andy Matlock and daughter, Bertha, visited J. B. Creech Saturday night and Sunday.—Misses Mossie Parsons and Martha Bryant visited their aunt, Mrs. Ed Whited, at Nina, Wednesday and Thursday.—Jonathan and Patrick Creech visited their sister, Mrs. Andy Matlock, at Nina, Wednesday and Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. falloway Hounshell spent Christmas with his father, A. Hounshell.—J. T. Clark and family took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Emered Clark, Christmas day.—Roy Creech, of Berea, is visiting his uncle, Harrison Creech.

#### MADISON COUNTY Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Dec. 29.—Christmas passed off quietly in this section, and every one seemed to have a good time.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Fowler spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. Nora Smith, of Irvine.—Wolford Logsdon, of Red Lick, has moved to the Stowe place, recently vacated by Tom Green, who has moved to Crab Orchard.—Miss Kansas Stout, who has been in Battle Creek for the past two years, is spending the holidays at home.—Miss Nannie Gabbard was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Oscar Gabbard, last Friday night.—Miss Marie and Fannie Soper were the guests of their cousin, Ted Gabbard, last Sunday.—Tom Taylor ate Christmas dinner with Wm. Stout.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Johnson, of Silver Creek, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Botkin, during Christmas.—Bright Short has bought the Sam Lucas place, known as the Robinson farm.—Little Miss Sada Odell, who has whooping cough, is some better.—Mrs. Ogg's school closed last Tuesday with a nice program, and a candy and orange treat.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard and son, Ted, were the guests of Tom Taylor and family last Sunday. Hurrah for The Citizen. I wish you and your readers a Happy New Year.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Dec. 30.—Rev. Richardson filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Wiley Clark spent Saturday night with Miss Anna and Edith Robinson.—Miss Flossie Baker and Mr. John Combs, both of this place, were married Saturday afternoon at Lexington. The bride was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baker. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Combs. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Combs took the train to visit his brother, in Oklahoma.—Miss Emma Lain and Miss Lucy Kidwell are visiting relatives in Ohio.—Guillis Abney is very sick with the flu at this writing.—Willie Robinson made a business trip to Berea, Saturday.—Miss Amy Willson and Mr. Earl Kimberlain were married, Thursday, December 18. We wish them much happiness in the future.—The Thomas Oil Company is still drilling on the farm of Owen Lake.—There was a large crowd present at the Christmas tree at the Christian Church Christmas night. Old Santa loaded the tree with presents, and everybody had a fine time.—Leonard Spark is very sick at this writing with the flu.—Tobacco stripping is still the go in this vicinity.—W. R. Benze and daughter Ellen, of Housley Fork, have come to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Luther Kimberlain, of this place.—Mrs. Florence Fox, of Iven, spent Christmas with home folks.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 29.—The Weather Bureau is sending out miscellaneous samples of weather alternating between autumn and winter. Lovely, sunny, balmy days are followed by snow and sleet, only to change when least anticipated.—Mrs. Margaret Bush died at the home of Curt Terrill, December 27, and was interred in the Berea Cemetery. She was 86 years old.—A Christmas tree and entertainment will be given at Blue Lick church Monday night, December 29, for the Sunday-school.—George Linsley, of Lexington, who is employed by the Louisville Food Product Co., accompanied by his

wife and baby, spent Saturday and Sunday night at the home of T. J. Flannery.—Ora Flannery, who is a stenographer in the employ of Brodhead & Garrett Wholesale Lumber Company at Clay City, is visiting her cousins, C. C. and John W. Flannery, who are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flannery, of this section.—Ola Johnson of this section was married to Wm. Wallace, of Wallacetown, December 24, Bro. Hudspeth officiating. They took the train for their bridal tour via Winchester, Lexington and Paris to Louisville.—Bert Johnson, who has been employed as County Agent in Virginia, is visiting home folks. (Mrs. John Johnson, his mother, is sick, having been confined to her room for a fortnight or more).—Frankie Johnson, who has been at work in Ohio, came home in his car to spend Christmas with his parents.—Miss Martha Sprout Dean, of Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill., is visiting her sister, Frances, of this section. They were dinner guests of Mrs. L. K. Flannery Saturday, December 27.—Ray Mainous has sold his farm of five and one-fourth acres on Blue Lick to Carl Bratcher for \$1,100.

#### STOLEN

From my barn on Tuesday night, November 25th, one new Buena Vista saddle No. 116, with medium size stirrups and fenders. I will pay fifteen dollars reward for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty, or the return of the saddle to me. N. J. Coyle, Fox Town, Ky.

#### AN INSTITUTION TO FIT

(Continued from Page Five)  
will not accomplish nearly so much invested in Christian education at an Eastern University as at some small western school. But it ought to be true that the larger an institution is the more advantageously its affairs could be managed. The mere sight of resources seems to be demoralizing. We shall need to remind ourselves continually that the needless expenditure of \$40,000, while it seems a small thing compared with all our large incomes and expenditures, really cuts off one student for whom Berea ought to provide. In other words, we are under obligation to donors, country, the mountains, and the Great Maker of the mountains, to make our work expand proportionately to our resources.

Advanced and favored families are already alert to discover every opportunity, to accept every gift and make quick response to every invitation. On the other hand, the very fact that people are remote, uninformed and disadvantaged makes them slow to respond and hesitant about accepting the opportunities they most desperately need. As we have shown in a previous address, these conditions have transformed many institutions which were founded for the benefit of the poor to the service of the rich.

Please note that we are not claiming that it is not an honorable and necessary service to educate the sons and daughters of wealth; what we claim is this: funds and resources, organizations and institutions, which have been provided expressly for the benefit of the poor, these ought never to be transferred to the service of the rich. And much persistence is necessary if this is to be prevented. As soon as an institution acquires reputation, parents of wealth desire these opportunities for their children, and while they could afford to pay \$200 a year for tuition at Oberlin, will send their child to Berea, where they will pay only \$21 and have the balance to lay up or spend in extra pleasures. Berea would soon be filled with such students from the North and the Bluegrass, did we not insist upon definite arrangements which keep them out. And there are people of wealth in the mountains who would be glad to have their children make a display in Berea rather than occupy a more modest position at the State University.

It may be remarked here that the State Universities, while confirming Berea's policy of offering adapted and short courses, exert a bad influence so far as they exert any in their wasteful extravagance. The same may be said of the stronger church schools. This is another line of degeneration. In proportion as institutions grow wealthy they grow extravagant. A thousand dollars will not accomplish nearly so much at a rich institution as at one which is poorer. This ought not to be so. The larger an institution is the more advantageously its resources should be handled. But the sight of large resources seems to be demoralizing. We need to remind ourselves here that the needless expenditure of \$40,000, while it seems a small thing, beside the great ex-

penditures which we are making, really cuts off one student whom Berea ought to provide for just as truly as when our resources were small. In other words we are under obligation to our founders and our donors and our country and our God to make our work expand proportionately with our resources.

Above all, it must be remembered that the mountaineers for whom Berea exists do not know of their opportunities and rights here. They can never make protest or appeal any more than the farmers' daughters against conditions which now exclude them from Mt. Holyoke. If Berea is to be true towards its founders and its wards, it must insist upon a rigid plainness in living, and through its extension work actually search out, invite and constrain to come the children of the more remote mountains. And when the valleys first transformed by Berea's assistance become self-sufficient, we must simply send our extension workers farther, reaching high up the stream and higher up the mountains, searching out those who have not yet been effectively reached. Berea can never be rich as long as anybody in the mountains is poor; its task for the lowly can never be discharged until the last cabin in all Appalachian America has been reached.

Please note and remember that to hold Berea to this program requires a perpetual fight over things in themselves trivial—the adjustment of hours for manual labor, the petty details on which simple living depends, care for shy children overwhelmed by the strangeness of Berea, sympathetic consideration for those whose chances have been small.

Another adverse liability is the tendency to concentrate attention on more showy departments, on work which may reflect more seeming honor upon the institution and its instructors.

We have had a continual battle to prevent the Collegiate Department from monopolizing all our resources and attention—a policy which would have cut off the very roots of the Institution. And then we had to meet the claim that in order to be as honorable as the collegiate courses the Vocational courses must be equally long! And our Foundation School, now our chief distinction in the educational world, has been continually attacked as unworthy because it was the least advanced of all our work. All these attacks will continue. There will be an endless succession of well-meaning and serious people who will remind us that we are not like Amherst or Vassar!

The last of our adverse liabilities which we can mention here is the danger of bringing into our company those who do not share these great Christian aims. An institution like Berea is very complicated, and for its smooth running it must have more than 120 different commissioned workers. If any cog in the machinery drops out, the whole machine is distressed until that cog is supplied. What would we do if Mr. Osborne, the Treasurer, or Dean Matheny should die? We should need somebody right away to perform their functions, and where should we find them? If we looked for a treasurer in the ranks of business men, we should find most numerous those whose ideals and ideas are self-centered and aspiring only for their own advancement; and if we looked into the ranks of educators it is very much the same thing. We must have a treasurer who understands finance; we must have a Dean who understands education; and there will always be the temptation to get one who has these worldly qualifications and not wait long enough, and search far enough, to find the "intercepted missionary" who is capable of entering into Berea's spirit and aims. It takes but a very few formal Christians to chill the warmth, repress the expression and diminish the enthusiasm of a regiment of workers.

With this somewhat hasty notice of the perils to which we are perhaps most liable, let us turn to some of the opportunities for realizing our true aims most triumphantly.

Our College Department is now at the point where it may have numbers. The growth of high schools through the mountains has been sudden and marked in the last few years, and we ought to be able to bring up our full quota of 400 college students very soon. Then comes the question whether we shall be able to instruct and inspire those college students for a real leadership in their native sections. I consider that our College Faculty will have a greater opportunity than almost any other college fac-

ulty in the United States. Young people who come to them will be interested in the vital things which make for progress of the mountains. They have not been "over-fed" with books and learning, and every Berea College student is called to be the founder of new things in his home neighborhood and perhaps his home state. Every college teacher in Berea is called upon to be a prophet and a statesman.

Almost the same thing may be said regarding our Normal Department. Here we have had what we should welcome, a wholesome competition from the State institutions. If the State could and would adequately prepare the teachers for the public schools, our Normal Department would have small reason to call for donations and sacrifice. We believe, however, that the State Schools are greatly benefited by Berea's competition. We can certainly make the religious and moral aims more prominent, and these must always rule the soul of the true teacher. Another sound reason for our Normal is the fact that we will make it more closely adapted to mountain conditions. The State Normal at Richmond has to provide for a double constituency. Bluegrass and mountains. Our Normal Department ought to be able to pursue its single task more successfully, and we ought to make our mountain students more at home in Berea.

The Vocational Department has an enormous and varied field. Mountain agriculture differs from Bluegrass agriculture even more than mountain public schools differ from Bluegrass public schools. If our Vocational Faculty can really be aware of the economic conditions, the assistance which they can give to mountain development will be immense. And it will be most warmly appreciated by the mountain people. Undoubtedly we have done wisely in making agriculture and home science and commerce chief interests in the Vocational Department. We have yet to make our mark in wood work, iron work, printing and nursing, though each of these has a distinct contribution to make to mountain progress.

Our Academy has several great functions to perform. It will set a standard for mountain high schools. It will prepare some young people for college. It will give to others a finishing course which shall take the place of college. Here, as in all our departments, there is large need for skilful and sympathetic personal guidance of our students in the choice of their courses and elections. The future of the Academy seems assured, for there will always be families in the mountains out of reach of any secondary school. Such families will prefer to send their children to Berea rather than have them board in an exposed way at some county seat.

The future of the Foundation school is certainly assured for many years. For a long time certainly there will be belated students in the mountains if we can only reach them. (There are hosts of such belated students to this day in every northern state). And when reached such will receive our instruction and become the very best of leaders in their home valleys. We are continually making new adaptations in the Foundation School, but its foundations are now well laid and it stands as one of our greatest inventions.

Such, Dear Friends and Comrades, is a brief review of the Berea which we inherit in 1920. It has many other unusual adaptations like our annual protracted meeting and King's Regiment, our labor periods, our recreation program, our "educational travel" and our Sunday School, which have worked well and are going to work better. All of these peculiarities are pinnacles about which our pride and affection cling. We are thankful to be connected with an enterprise which has a bit of the adventurous and the heroic about it. There are not many such in this selfish and prosaic age. Our chief troubles and anxieties are those which belong to every pioneer and successful concern. Our Berea has not been built in unreasoning imitation of any other school. It has been called into being by the consideration of real needs and precious possibilities. It is an institution made to fit.

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